A CONSOLIDATION OF THE

YANKEE FARMER.

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# AGRICULTURE.

DIFFERENT MODES OF SUBDUING BOGS.

MR. EDITOR:-The treatment necess

There is a great difference in bog meadows, though they are but bog meadows. It may not be a very hard matter to get them into a state in which they will produce grass of good quality and of large burden; but from the little experience I have I believe it will be hard to keep the old heads down. I have a small piece in which the bogs were cut and levelled with the surface the bogs were cut and levelled with the surface will bind out and destroy the nicest kinds of grass. We have therefore advised our friends to lay out onl, where there is none!
There is a great difference in bog meadows, now be quite an impediment to a cart wheel under an ordinary load. I know they may be cut off again, but I doubt whether they can be killed only by deaving them by the roots, which would be a work of time, if they are found in great of the place of the place of the principal business of renovating the grass land.

When the meadow is river the off or should be a constitute.

an the route lineal descendant owner of the same farm; on it I was born and brought up; of course here are my first recollections. On mitted in burying the rich muck of the meadow to of course here are my first recollections. On the farm is a piece of peat meadow containing about fifteen acres, which I have been told, was originally quite wet, but a ditch having been cut around it, the nutlet being sufficient, drained it to a such a degree, that, since my remembrance, not hay enough grow on it to pay the getting; but, as it lay by the road aide, it was always mowed for the "looks sake." It lies somewhat in the shape of a tray—the shore is rather bold, and the bottom (except near the shore) has never been found. I think I find many the first near the shore is rather bold, and the bottom (except near the shore) has never been found. I think I find many the first near the shore is rather bold, and the bottom (except near the shore) has never been found. I think I find many the first near the shore is rather bold. and the bottom (except near the shore) has nev-er been found. I think I find my account in

About thirty five years ago, a small piece, say half an acre, was covered about four inches thick, with gravel, wash of the road, &c., and then sufficiently top-dressed to make the grass grow well; it was then seeded, and has ever since, by dressing one s in two or three years, produced, speak within bounds, at the rate of two tons of good hay to the acre, and a large after crop, who the abuse named piece was streamed to subdee the ground by means of covering it only, in which the piece cover means to the piece cover means to the piece cover means to the piece cover means of covering it only, in which the piece cover means of covering it only, in which the piece cover means of covering it only, in which the piece covering it only the piece covering it of the piece covering it only the

of it, in the working season of the year without miring. The meadow having been pretty thor-oughly drained, some ten years after the prepar-ation of the above named piece, another of the like quantity was prepared in a similar way, which being naturally dryer ground, has pro-duced hay of better quality, and of nearly equal

On a piece of about 3-4 of an acre, which had been laid down some years without any top-dressing, and nearly "run out;" in 1838 or 1839, I put about ten cart (20 bushels) loads of gravel, and the next year about ten (25 bushels) loads of compost, equal quantities of horse manure and loam. With a top-dressing of barn-yard mathis from a practical and experienced farmer is in a year. Another piece of about the same quantity, 3-4 of an acre, since treated in a simi-

lar manner, gives me as good an income.

In 1842 I planted a large acre with potatoes and dug them in the fore part of Oct., cleare will potatoes Make Milk Cows and put on about a bushel of herds grass seed. And as an experiment, I sowed half a bushel of winter rye on a part of it, and then bushed it in. Before sowing, however, I spread say, twenty cart (25 bushels) loads of compost manure, made of loam. horse manure, cattle's manure, wash &c., mixed in a place that catches almost every thing but money. I moved the grass on this piece, this year, about the 25th of July; it yielded me as I thought, about a ton: and by the first of Oct. I might have cut a decent crop of rowen. From all our wise heads mistaken about this and some

at work to level it, after which I put on a heavy however, is more than an average yield. It gives good crops of corn, but the grain is not so heavy as upland corn. English grain does not do so well; it runs too much to straw. But with grass or potators there is no fear of a good erop, it is easy ground to work on, with but little wear of tools.

Very Respectfully,

THOMAS W. WARD.

We are under much obligation to our The public have yet but little experience comparaconsequently any statements from practical farmers

Mr. Ward, we believe, is a lineal descendant of General Ward, who was in commission at the commencement of our revolution; and he is the fourth exhibited to us that it is an excellent plan. Scaldlineal owner of the same farm—not a very common ing the cream will also have a good effect in cold case among our restless population.

el-more gravel, -on some of these, proves as ben- sary-but then you are not always sore of bringing are some cold bogs in Andoves and other towns in worth. Easex county that have been brought to bear most

warms the rich mud at the same time that it strains warm room all day. This makes the charning easioff the water. All that was wanting was warming or and the butter richer than sudden heating. [Ed.

and draining, and gravel was more effectual for MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. | these two purposes than clay, sand, or even the rich heavy loams from your high lands. On some bogs gravelly fourn is best; and on other bogs any oam from the roadside answers a good purpose.is found to be the best article that can be procured. It renders the surface more tenneisus and capable of holding a proper degree of moisture for the vegeta-

tion of the finer grasses.

Clay enough for these purposes is excellent on a bog of this kind; yet if you cover your bog a foot deep with clay you will be troubled with its excess as you always are on high lands. We only want clay

enough to give the surface a proper consistency.

Our correspondent doubts whether any mode can
be adopted to keep "the old heads" down, and whether pure English can long he obtained, even reclaim "dead swamps," 'thou meadows," and with frequent dressings of manure, on these bogs. "peat meadows," is often discoursed upon in your paper, and many good articles on that subsect have appeared, notwithstanding there has been a disagreement as to the best method.

Some have argued that gravel is as good as of heg meadows.

One of her that one material is as good as well, suppose it will be impossible by top dress-and, where there is none if

the ground was covered about eight inches thick with propost, and seeded; it has ever since produced a large burden of hay, but for ten years the hogs lave been running up, so that some of them will have therefore advised our friends to lay out that the whole may be easily broken up with the plough. Most of these bogs, when properly drained, how he quite as most like at the whole may be easily broken up with the plough.

When the meadow is miry the off ox should no quantities. I have more faith in peat meadows, and it is now my purpose to state some facts in the treatment of them under my own observation, be natached to the beam, or a pair of wheels may and if anything worthy of notice is found, my time will not be wholly lost.

I am the fourth lineal descendant owner of the

The other lots of Mr. Ward have been reela in different ways, and our readers will perceive that where a smaller quantity of gravel and loam was applied the product has been better than on the first lot that had been covered deep. There is no necessity for putting on more than two or three inches of earth at any one time, even when we undertake to subdue the ground by means of covering it only,

planting carn or sowing rye in such land. Corn is too subject to frost, and English grain must have a different footing-a footing of gravel, sand, and clay

intermixed, or its heads will be light.

If the old cider pomace proves beneficial we shall be disappointed. That loses its acid sooner on high gravelly soils than in meadows which are naturally sour. We hope Mr Ward will let us know next senson how the pomace has operated on his

worth more than a whole library of speculations by people who write without acquaintance with the subject discussed. [Editor.

WILL POTATOES MAKE MILK COWS

my half bushel of rye I obtained about six bush-els. of them still in ignorance blindly leading the blind into the ditch? Are roots, or any one Last fall I put the plough into a piece of about kind of roots commonly given to stock really of no benefit; nay, worse than that, a positive inanother year, but I altered my mind, and set men jury?

One fact and I have done. I have a small one tact and I have done. I have a small roller, then half a bushel of herds-grass seed; dairy of four or five cows; they are, and have then to cap the whole, I spread fifteen cart (25 been for many winters past, kept principally on bushels) loads of old cider pomace and loam mixed together. What I shall get for my last the winter speaks very slightly with other coarse fodder by a country to the coarse fodder. bor, another year must be waited for to testify.

When this meadow was first cultivated, the turf was broken with a hoe instead of a plough, and what little manure was used, was carried a fact, too, that by using the thermometer and in a basket, for it was impossible to get into it with a team. Now we have no difficulty on that no witches ever trouble, the butter is not obstiser. It produces good crops of potatoes; one year, without extra manure or labor, I dug 225 that the butter is abundantly fit to eat when "it hand a support that the butter is abundantly fit to eat when "it is a fact too."

this has come.";
December 29th, 1843, "Down East.,"

will not gain flesh on potatoes; many think they grow poor by eating them. But what then? They give out more milk, and we continue to give them potatoes. Does any one doubt that cows will be poorer in the spring for being milked through the winter instead of going dry for four months?—Yet we milk them.

Some will convert their potatoes to milk, and some tirely in the management of peat and bog lands, will convert but a part of it, and the rest goes to austain, or to fatten the cow. But suppose that all relating to this subject are read with much avidity
by all who are owners or cultivators of such meadmilk, it by no means follows that we suffer a loss by giving them potatoes.

In regard to scalding the milk before setting it, we

He well observes there is a great difference in bog and peat meadows, of course they require different till it has risen to the right temperature, about 65 treatment. It is a well substantiated fact that gras- degrees, is a good practice-it is absolutely neceseficial as any material that can be applied. There butter without churning longer than the cream is

Those who rely solely on warming the crean excellent grass by a dressing of gravel alone. fore churning should wagm it very gradually, the Such bogs are naturally wet and cold, and gravel cream in the churn or out of it should stand in a

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1844.

ON ROTTING GREEN SWARD.

ON ROTTING GREEN SWARD.

Ma. Earros.—I have upon my premises a narrow strip of land, say 75 or 80 rods, which has for several years been down to grass, and is now covered with a thick, tough, award.—The land above mentioned will be taken the coming summer, for the purpose of widening a road. As I intend to remove the top-soil to different parts of my farm, I wish to be informed of the easiest, and cheapest, method of converting the sward, into compost or manure.

The method I had thought of adopting was this:—When the turf was covered with a thick coat of vegetation, to take it off in strips of a convenient size, and commence a pile by placing two layers, (grass sides together.) putting between them a quantity of unleached ashes, and continuing until I had raised the pile to a suitable height. Would unslaked lime answer a better purpose than ashes, or would it be better to convey the turf to my barn cellar, and put into operation upon it the mouts of half a dozen to operation upon it the snouts of half a dozen swine? Will you have the goodness to advise me in this matter, and confer an obligation upon a subscriber to your valuable paper and a YOUNG FARMER.

Newbury, Jan. 3, 1844.

PThe sward will become rotten very soon if taken off in June and laid in a pile four feet in height, even without any mixture of lime or ashea.

brown into the hog-pen and the cow-yard. These places should be first supplied by all means, and there is nothing better than the furrow slices of upfund soil for this purpose. The best of peat muck

Ashes, leached and unleached, are excellent on dry lands and porous soils; they make such more mpact and retentive of moisture, and they conoute much to the rotting of all fibrous matter.

the process of slaking, and may thus be useful to repore peat muck and upland turf to become food plants; and if you can buy good fresh lime for half the cost of good wood ashes, you may possibly find your account in it. But at the usual price you will find lime as dear "a manure" as poudrette is We consider one bushel of good wood ashes of much more value than the same quantity of lime .-Professed chemists may tell you a different story, but time will teach you not to believe every story.

GOOD BEEF .- SCALDING MILK. MR. EDITOR :- As there are exceptions to all MR. EDITOR:—As there are exceptions to all general rules, so I believe there are exceptions to some general sayings. It is generally said that bulls when slaughtered yield but very little tallow. I slaughtered one on the 22d ult. which had 95 lbs, and weighed 1386 lbs. He was 3 years 10 months old, seven eighths native breed, one eighth Holderness. He was kept for cows the last season, and was not fed with the intention of slaughtering until about 9 weeks before he was killed, during which time he ate about 1 peck of cob and corn meal per day, and the last half of the time I gave him half a bushel of roots per day.

per day.

I noticed an article in your paper respecting making butter from scalded milk and was induced.

of the same cows as the other.

If you can select anything from the above lines which you think worthy a place in your papaper, you have the liberty to put it in what form you please.

CALEB NOURSE.

Bolton, Jan. 3, 1844.

it away for the cream to rise, proving most clearly

Our near neighbor, Mr. P. Johnson, who has a large dairy, was the first to recommend last fall in

it comes from the cow. We saw his butter in Noember and tasted it. We were thus enabled to ecommend the practice with much confidence. All accounts are uniform in commending this

our paper, the plan of scalding the milk as soon as

mode of treating milk in autumn and in winter. [Editor.

FAT CATILE-PREMIUM OR NO PRE-

Mr. Entron .- Sir: without intending to cast

however, perfectly tangible signs that they were Pacific and Southern oceans, seem to far from being the "poorest oxea" exhibited on tuitively that it is in vain to contend w

how some of the Premium ozen of Plymouth County "tallowed" in the year 1842. Yours, truly.
PLOUGHMAN READER.

Bridgewater, Dec. 30th, 1843. We will do all in our power to rescu

ion the name and fame of Mr. Leach's exen hat as we have seen neither them nor their compe titors at the show we cannot say whether they were nderrated or not. If one or had 190 lbs. of tallow and failed of a premium the most rational conclu that a stranger would draw is that you must have

Framingham, has presented as some fine Porter apples that are now sound and good. This kind of apple is ripe in September and it is not often that promises to let us know what method he takes to cured in season will not have to cat frozen potatoes.

A TOUGH STORY, BUT TRUE

If you should hear of any better one being killed I should like to be informed of it through your useful paper. Yours with respect,

JOEL TUCKER. Monson, Jan. 4th. 1844.

Home MANUFACTURES. The Madiso ates that the dress worn by the President on the and presented to him by a friend in Philadelphia. The cloth was perhaps taking as any worn on the This is well, and when we learn that the Presi-

dent continues to wear "home manufactures" and selects the next suit that he buys from American manufacture, we will give him full credit for the

We have had a very interesting and complientary letter, but not for publication, from a gentleman in Springfield, on the raising of beans .- W can think of no good reason for his unwillingness to let us publish it unless it be the fear of being chosen deacon of his parish.

COOKING SALT FISH. Some people are yet ncredulous on the subject of cooking fish. It should never be boiled, for boiling hardens it; but it should be kept in scalding water for two or three hours .-No matter how small is the quantity of water if

#### APHORISM.

Since all men subsist By the produce of earth, To the time of their death,

From the moment of birth,— Why can't we afford to cultivate soil, While Heaven's sure blessing attends every toil East Randolph, January, 10th, 1844.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Courier says :- "We do love to hear the praises of Massachusetts. The sound makes us proud of our citizenship, and wakes an aspiration of homage to that Providence which has cast our lot within her borders. It is true that her sister States of New England have that her sister States of New England have many attributes and characteristics in common with her, and a man of ordinary desires for com-petency, health, happiness, liberty, need not complain of his fate, if he should enjoy the priv-ilege of a residence is any one of them. But, free, enlightened, improving and prosperous as they are, it must be confessed that Massachusetts

Massachusetts and her Resources. Though Massachusetts, territorially considered, is among the small States in the Union, yet her commerce, manufactures, and fisheries, her literary and be-Bolton, Jan. 3, 1844.

We have had numerous advices, since we ablished an article on scalding milk before setting away for the cream to rise, proving most clearly A similar plan was recommended many years ago, but we think there were few only who had confidence ground in the control of the territory—no inexhaustible mountains of iron and coal—no rich, fertile plains, which bring forth appearance. ture, like an angry step-dame, instead of bread, has given her stones, yet the industry of her population has converted these stones into bread; and though the frosts of winter close her ports

and seem to threaten a general stagnation of business, yet the very ice which closes up her rivers becomes an article of commerce, and is shipped even to the Indian ocean. In many respects, Massachusetts furnishes us with a striking example of what industry and perseverance can accomplish. The Hudson perseverance can accomplish. The Hudson river seems designed by nature to pour the rich products of the west into the lap of the great "commercial emporium." The White and Green mountain ranges, which pass through the commonwealth in commonwealth in separate ridges, interwith deep valleys, seem to forbid the idea MR. EDITOR,—Sir: without intending to cast any reproach on the committee on fat cattle for the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for 1842, I would like to present before the public a statement respecting a snug built yoke of oxen exhibited by my townsman, Mr Elisha G. Leach, with the hope of obtaining a small compensation for the extra expense he had been at in fattening them.

The oxen were driven to New Bedford in December following the Cattle Show, and when killed, weighed as follows.

One weighed cleven hundred and fifty-five pounds and had one hundred and ninety pounds of tallow. The other weighed eleven hundred and sixty-nine pounds of tallow. The encouragement he received to try again was a copy of the "New England Farmer."

Why waid committee did not see cause to give Wherever the finny tribe are found, there will pounds and had one hundred and ninety pounds of tallow. The other weighed eleven hundred and ninety-six pounds with one hundred and sixty-nine pounds of tallow. The encouragement he received to try again was a copy of the "New England Farmer."

Why said committee did not see cause to give Mr. L. a small premium is a wonder to many. Perhaps "they did not see the tallow" which was afterwards found in them. There were, chusetts; and the alewives in Taunton river, the cod on the Grand Banks, and the whales in the Pacific and Southern oceans, seem to know inadventurous fishermen—these knights of the net, the line, and the harpoon. In fact, we can say of the *Premium ozen* of Plymouth of them, almost literally, what the poet said fig-

"Their march is o'er the mountain wave, Their home is on the deep."

But it is not our purpose to eulogias Massa-chusetts, or to draw any inviduous distinctions between her and her sister states. She stands a lively monument of the truth of the principle, that a sterile soil and ungenial climate tend to excite industry, and to give to the inhabitants an energy of character.

When Aristides learned that his countrymen had chosen 100 delegates for an important mission and that himself was not included in the number, he congratulated his country that it contained 100 cutizens more worthy than himself. [Editor.

PRESERVING APPLES. Mr. N. S. Bennett of Framingham, has presented us some fine Porter applied. As the season of same and its coming on, it may be interesting to some of your readers to know, that a griddle made of soapstone is greatly superior to the erdinary kind made of cast iron. They require less greasing, and are not subject to the frequent changes of heat and cold which occur to the thin iron ones. They should be of any size required, and about 3-4 of 1 inch in thickness. I have one in use, and the cakes baked on it are better than from the ordinary kind and it is giving greater satisfaction to those

Rustic Musings. No. 22.

"Look here, upon this farm, and upon this," said Capt. Jethro, as we were slowly moving on together over an interesting part of our old Bay State, and at length came to a stand. We had just entered upon the borders of one of the most part early settled towns in the interior of the Commonwealth. The Capt. had formerly lived here, and knew all about both people and place. "How nobly has nature done for them here," said he. "I need not tell you that the broad declivity yonder, sloping down from a sort of table land above, quite to the river's margin, contains some of the best soil in New England. And indeed there is now and then one among them that is no mean farmer. But come; here is a leason for us close by. I am no great at quoting Shakspeare; but our girls often have a spice of it on their tongues, and sometimes a scrap or two will pop into my noddle, and so, I again say, 'look here, upon this picture, (I mean this little twenty acre lot,) and upon this,' on the opposite side.

It is a pleasure to witness how much may be done with a little, if you are only determined to try. This man up the right here, is a mechanic, a cart and wheel-wright, and an excellent and faithful workman; and yet he so manages his few acres, which some would call a garden business few acres, which some would call a garden business of the Capt. "Here is one at your service," replied the young man. So, after thanking him for the copy. "How one defort men and end enderful spirits, "Now, Bob, mind the main chance, and keep your mailet going, 'said he, then cracked his whip, and we were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. But farms and farming were on our way again. So, after thanking him for the capt, wand the main chance, and keep your mailet going, 'said he, then cracked his whip, and we gree on our way again.

opposite side.

It is a pleasure to witness how much may be done with a little, if you are only determined to try. This man on the right here, is a mochanic, a cart and wheel-wright, and an excellent and faithful workman; and yet he so manages his few acres, which some would call a garden lot, that his example is worthy of being copied by those who make agriculture a profession. As often as he finds opportunity he is out with his boys on some part of his lands, making improvement. The plough is an important implement with him, and whenever he guides it, which he always does for himself, he lays the None of your skimming, surface work for me,' says he; 'down with it, and rummage the subsays he; 'down with it, and rummage the sub-soil.' Look at this small orchard of fifty trees. How thriffy, bright, and clean! when it first came into his possession there were borers in plenty; but now go search for them, and you

mechanic, and pretending not to be a farmer at all! You will read Hudson's most excellent address at the Worcester fair as no doubt it will be published in the agriculturals, not one word of which will escape the special notice and consideration of this very mechanic, who well They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he guinys, the most perfect health when the cutivaler. on of this very mechanic, who well too, the value of a newspaper in his You will there see how much a little, part of

turn about, and you will see quite a different seem?

I am writing for the perusal of those whose how is amidst nature reclaimed and beautified, whose chosen occupation is that enjoined by Hesven's primeval order; and whose delight it is to see cultivation in all its glory, and the wilderess blossoming like the rose. Say then, ye hashandman, and tillers of the soil, by nature excellent. In the days of its glory is was the resort of the gay and social of the neighborhood, where they always focad a chearful velocuse. The time and trock was a first rate farmer for that the process of the day of the was a first rate farmer for that the process of the

did not go away empty. How much of bed linen, of good linseywoolsey, of table-cloths, towels, skeins of yarn, Liverpool china, plated teaspoons, and other conveniences were smuggled away by the thoughtful and careful woman, it was no matter. A mother's thoughts are ever awake for her daughter's interest. As to the rest and residue of the estate, whether real, personal, or mixed, it all passed over to the male line, and it was ever in vain that the girls complained of partiality.

mil ew in every part, and the heart grew sick at the prospect. I was about to turn away for relief, when I happened to catch a glimpse of the owner, and the view served but to increase my pain, for here, I thought, was, indeed and in truth, "the slothful servant, cast out into utter darkness." Some one was conversing with him; it was said to be Esq. Clioch, who had called to see about foreclosing the mortgage.

"Come, come," said my friend, Capt. Jethro, "I rather guess we have had about enough of this dull affair, let's be jogging. But hark! Do you like a good song! These fellows are always happy, and, it would seem, are never out of humor. It is Bob Crosscut, the wheelwright's apprentice trying his lungs at a ditty; let's hear him." Whether the reader is fond of listening to, or reading such kind of pastime or not, here it is.

THE MECHANIC'S SONG.

THE MECHANIC'S SONG. We jolly mechanics are up at the dawn, But loungers and lonfers lie napping; The lark and the throatle disport o'er the law While here we are merrily tapping. But thwack! thwack! my mallet oft goes,

With pleasure I oft go to tilling the soil, ... And watching the crops in their growing. For workies at labor do never recoil, ... Whether hammering, haying, or hoeing. So, thwack! thwack! my mallet it goes, And I get my living by sweat and hard blows.

There's pleasure and health in the sweat

brow,
But sluggards know nothing about it;
These fellows must labor for health, or, I trow,
They'll all have to mope on without it.
Hark't thwack! thwack! my mallet it goes, And I get a living by sweat and hard blows I read my own paper, as leisure occurs:
Say, who ever knew me to borrow?
The printer I pay too. The foolish defers
The work of to-day till to-morrow.
So, thwack! thwack! my mallet it goes,
And I pay the printer by sweat and hard blows.

Now, customers, pray oftes give me a call:
My heartiest thanks for each favor.
To follow the orders of each one and all,
Shall ever be my constant endeavor.
For, thwack! thwack! my mailet still goes.
To follow your orders with sweat and hard to

9 Love

busy, and will yield him the greatest profit. He will find also, faw opportunities to sport in angling, or in hunting woodcocks. So I think, and so does my friend and neighbor, Capt. Jetters; but, if the reader is of a different opinion, he will recollect that the editor's sheet is ever open to communications.

BOTTS-DO THEY OR DO THEY NOT CAUSE THE DEATH OF HORSES!

Many people will smile at this inquiry, but oil.' Look at this small orchard of fifty trees.
How thrifty, bright, and clean! when it first mous. Who on this subject is of higher authorist than the possession there were borers in clean; but now go search for them, and you will make poor wages at a shilling a head. His will make poor wages at a shilling a head. His fruit is of a choice kind, and generally abundant. Horse—Skinner's edition, page 224-5, he gives in fact, no farm within my acquaintance is more productive. The fences are good, and the neat and tidy appearance of the buildings, as well as the fields, indicate good husbandry.

Do you wonder at all this, the owner being a stomach and increase its digestive powers, for the page in the digestive powers.

They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he enjoys the most perfect health when the cuticular part of the stomach is filled with them, and their family. You will there see how much a little, constant, daily labor on the soil, expended by others than professional farmers, will bring to pass; and you will see nothing strange then in this case. This, sir, in short, is but the effect of good husbandry. Here is the good and faithful expert of doing his duty; and who, being faithful in a little gains the confidence of all, and if they were, their mouths are too deeply duried in the mucus for any medicine that can pleasure of doing his duty; and who, being faithful in a little gains the confidence of all, and if they were, their mouths are too deeply duried in the mucus for any medicine that can be safely administered to affect them—and last of all, in due course of time they detach themselves and come away. Therefore the wise man will leave them to themselves."

Worms—Worms of different kinds inhabit the intestines; but, except when they exist in very

Their daughters were all well married off, and their fitting out was, according to the strange custom of that day, and which, I am sorry to say, is not now wholly done with, after this wise; each one was furnished with a feather bed and bedstead, a pine table, a clothes-chest, three straight-backed chairs, and twenty dollars in cash. The fashion of the times said thus much, and no more, was fit and meet for a girl commencing the business of housewifes. But in him we believe it to be inert commencing the business of housewifes. commencing the business of housewifery. But the good mother never failed to have her thoughts about her at these momentous periods, and was sure to see that the bright, blue chart did not go away empty. How much of bed linen, of good linesywoolsey, of table-cloths, its empty larger work of the horse; but in nim we believe it to be inert as a vermifuge, or only useful as quickening the operation of the aloes. When the horse can be spared, a strong does of physic is an excellent vermifuge, so far as the long round worm is concluded.

Inc., and it was ever in vair that the girls complained of partiality.

I shall not be particular in describing the sad picture that was then before me, but shall only say, that it was exactly in contrast with the one aforementioned, on the opposite side of the way.

There was no show of life, spirit, ambition, or enterprise; total neglect had marked it with its mill ewill exert mart, and the heart grow sick but when there is much irritation about the fundament, which sometimes sadly annoys the horse, a small portion of mucus, which, hardening, is found adhering to the anus. Physic will sometimes bring away great numbers of these worms; which we have a more across the same and the coccum. I have a more across the same and the coccum. I have a more across the same and the coccum. I have a more across the same as the same as a more across the same as a more across the same as a core and the same as a core in the coccum. I have a more across the same as a core in the coccum. I have a more across that it was exactly in contrast with the one across the same and the coccum. I have a more across the same as a core in the coccum. I have a more across the same as a core in the coccum. I have a more across the same as a core in the coccum. I have a more across the same and the coccum. I have a more across the same nterprise; total neglect had marked it with its lines of the state of

cented for Botts.

After all, what puzzles me is the great horror which horses and mules evince towards this particular fly—the Oestrus equi—I have nover seen them appear so sensitive to the approach of any other, as if they had an instinctive dread of some terrible mischief! Yet what can we say against such high authorities. It would appear strange too, on the other hand, that Providence, for the propagation of an insect so worthless, should jeopardise the life of so noble an animal! As is my wont on such occasions, I must fall back upon my old resource—acknowledge my ignorance, and pray once more with Ajax—"gue us but light."

S. S. I.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1843. [American Farmer.

It is certain that the first farriers in England now deny that botts ever destroy a horse, or even injure the animal. Thus after a century of preaching against this evil, we must rest satisfied with its on-existence. Our old farriers must conjure up some other cause to account for the evils that horse flesh is heir to. It is to be hoped that the time will torses be subjected to the treatment, which has so ong prevailed, the stuffing of the horse's stemach with the vilest compounds that can be collected.

Spirits of turpentine have been recommended

well known that the worm will live and thrive prob-

of the worms were so buried in the stomach that the spirits would not affect them, molasses and milk agreeable mess, where they would soon after find a flood of the turpentine ready to drown or poison

NO. 15.

have not often been prescribed, since it has been discovered that the botts can live in that liquid when

it is perfectly pure and unmixed. In future, when a horse has the stomach sche, we ust be cautious of bringing false accusations against the botte, that never remain longer in the atomach than nature intended they should; provided always that the bowels are not suffered to become coative and obstruct the passage. [Editor.

#### MECHANIC ARTS.

WOODEN RAILWAYS-MR. W. PROSSER'S INVENTION.

INVENTION.

We have been much gratified by an inspection of this proof of Mr. Prosser's ingenuity and scientifie skill. Every person who is aware of the enormous expense of iron railways, principally incurred in consequence of the vast cuttings, deep tunnellings, and high embankments required upon such lines, in order to prevent the necessity of steep gradients, must be aware of the immense advantages gained, when it is found perfectly practicable, by the means now adopted by Mr. Prosser, to force an engine up an inclined plane of one fout in eight or nine. The rails as we have histed, are altegether of wood, and the wheels destined to work upon them are of a very peculiar construction. A wooden railway, of limit dextent has been laid down at the Belgrave works in Pindico. A carriage impelled by steam, built to traverse it, has been raineing upon it for some time, and the results of the experiment are satisfactory in the highest degree.

and the results of the experiment are satisfactory in the highest degree.

The four principal wheels, two before and two behind, are without flanges, and present a perfectly flat surface to the wooden rail. It is evident that these wheels, without any thing like grooves, would be quite inadequate to keep the carriage upon its destined route, but the remedy for this is previded in the four extra or anti-friction wheels—these are placed upon the axietree at an angle of forty-five degrees: a deep notch or cat is made in their circumference, exactly corresponding to the inner and upper angle of the rail on which they ron, and they accordingly serves as the guiding wheels to the whole machine. When the railway forms an exactly straight line, it is evident that the friction between the four subsidiary and aloping wheels and the rail machine. When the railway forms an exactly straight line, it is evident that the friction between the four subsidiary and sloping wheels and the rail is precisely the same on either side of the carriage. When, however, a curve occurs, the case is widely different. The centrifugal force is then thrown upon the two subsidiary and notched wheels, which happen to be upon the outside line of carve, and these of course revolve with great rapidity, the other two remaining without rotary motion.

er two remaining without rotary motion.

Thus, however audden the curve may be, there is next to no possibility of the curriage slipping off the raits. There is, however, another and very important function which the slipping wheels perform.—
They net only keep the curriage firmly and steadily on the railway, but they would act as supporting wheels in the case of the others giving way, thus performing a double duty, that of always guiding, and accasionally, in case of accident, supporting the and occasionally, in case of accident, approxing the carriage to which they are attached. Yesterday, the principal fore-wheels were taken off, and the car-riage performed half-a-dozen trips along the mile.

ed planes, this empablitly necessary in the expense of engines, as machines of a much lighter construction than those used on iron railreads will be requisite. The same remarks applies to the same remarks applies to the same remarks and tenr of both. The same remarks applies to the gainers by wooden railways, in consequence of the chesp rate at which they can be constructed naturally duminishing the farest in consequence, also did you make the consequence also did to the co ly diminishing the fares; in consequence, also, of the increased safety, and the decreased noise of their It is evident, from what we have said, that the

wooden railways from their cheapness, and the readiness with which they can be constructed, will

Wooden lines are not intended to be used against those already constructed of iron, but it is to be hoped that they may reap mutual advantages from

hoped that they may reap mutual advantages from each other's agency.

We may add that the length of the experimental line laid down near Yauxhall bridge is 174 yards, with a gradient of 1 in 95, and of 1 in 22 with a curre, with a radius of 7.20. There is one gradient, however, only extending over a few feet at one of the extremities of the line, which gives a rise of one foot in eight; and up this steep ascent the carriage was, without previous headway, easily propelled. The inventor states that his "carriage has been continually running for six weeks, which is equal to four years wear of a railway over which twolve trains four years wear of a railway over which twelve trains pass daily, and yet on the rails (although fermed only of Scotch fir which has been prepared by Payne's process) there is not the least appearance of wear, as even the saw marks are not efficed.— The speed attainable on so short a line is of course limited, but the power given to the engineer by the bite of the wood enables him to run the carriage at a rate of fourteen miles an hour and stop it with per fect case and safety."

Prosser adds—"In a few experiments the carriage has been driven at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour, and the curve being near the centre of the line, the carriage necessarily passes over it when going at its greatest speed, thus teating the safety of the bevel wheels which render its running off the road almost an impossibility." The carriage will continue to run daily till Saturday the 25th usst, and Altogether we wish, as from what we have seen

we cannot but be inclined to forefell, the success of Mr. Prosser's invention. [London paper, Nov. 10. to Why not place your cars so distant from each other that while one is descending another may be ascending the hill. If this could be done much labor of grading might be saved. Suppose you try

Fine Vermicelli Sour. Cut up the meat from a fore-leg of beef and a leg of veal: and put it with the bones into a large soup pot, allowing not quite a quart of water to each pound of the beef and veal (having weighed it before cutting up) and add six large carrots sliced thin. Boil it slowly for two hours, skimming it well. When the scum ceases to rise, put in six sliced onions, a bunch of sweetherbs, a head of celery cut small, and a teaspoonful of salt, and a half-teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Then boil it slowly four hours or more. Strain it, and set it away till next day, shortly before dinner. Then seald in boiling water from half a pint to a pint of raw vermicelli. Cover it closely, and let it stand in this hot water from five to ten minutes. Then drain toe water from it, put it into the soup, set it ever the fire, and give it a boil up just before dinner. [Miss Lezlie.

It is stated in the Bangor Whig that the enormous clay hills at Frankfort Mills prove to be of the finest quality for the manufacture of pottery ware, and that the business of manufacturing

For Coans. Keep them closely trim wear large shoes, and you will never a much pain; you will, perhaps, outlive

Mutual Insurance Companies. A few yours ago a project was started in the country to throw all buildings in common and in case of loss of any one by fire to tax the others for the purpose of making up the less.

And to obviate the objection of the difficulty of raising funds and placing them where they would be safe and on interest, the plausible plan was adopted, in some counties, of requiring the insured to pay but a small sum at first-say \$5 on 1000,-to be applied to the payment of the officers of the society, and in case of loss to lay assessments on each to make it good.

This plan operated most plausibly till it became necessary to lay assessments—for people found they could be insured against the calamity of fire by paying only a small per centage compared with what was charged by companies that had funds on hand to make good any loss that might happen.

There is now much dissatisfaction expressed i inany places with the heavy assessments that follow each other to make up for losses of which the members can generally know but little, and of buildings which may be ten times as much exposed as their own to the destructive element.

Cannot some better plan be devised than that of forming companies so large that the members can never know how their affairs are managed? -- so economically that every cent of the advance fees is taken to pay the numerous officers for procuring members to join, to keep the records, to make assessments, to make approisal of damages, and to by design. employ a host of collectors to go to each individual member for contribution in case of 'ons!

Would it not be more rational to form town societies where all the members could easily learn what risks are to be run, and what is the real loss in case

Towns might be authorized by a general law to make insurance of all private buildings at a proper rate, and the whole business might be done by the assessors at very small expense. Townsmen would then know better what risks they are running for one another-there would be a uniform rule of insuring, and of assessing damages.

Some towns have already incorporated companies to insure buildings within their own limits; yet we find there is a strong inclination with many to probuildings at the mutual offices, when the same in this city. are already sufficiently insured of course, by the town, without the expense of drafting a single insured by the silent operation of law.

It is absurd for a large town to insure its public buildings in a town insurance company. - And it is unnecessary to do it in any larger company, because the loss will be as well distributed as it could be by means of county societies.

Somebody must bear the loss in all cases of fire. And in most cases a large town, may bear it as well and adjust it much better than very large and unwieldy companies.

#### AGRI CULTURAL MEETING IN THE STATE HOUSE.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Representatives' Hall for the purpose of organizing and providing for weekly meetings during the Session.

g the Session.

The Hon. Morrill Allen was called to the

The publishers of the Agricultural papers were then chosen to report the proceedings of Acquitted. Dr. Bliss of Harpswell, Me.,

A Committee of three was then chosen to propose questions for discussion, and it was voted that no one should speak more than half an hour in one evening without special license

from the meeting. It was also resolved that the same Committee should appoint some person, for each evening, to open the discussion of the proposed subject

and to provoke debate thereon. The editor of this paper was then appointed by the Committee to make the opening address. at the next meeting, on the subject of manures, which they proposed for discussion on Wednes-

day evening next. It was resolved to hold meetings in the Representatives 'Hall every Wednesday evening during the Session, to continue from seven o'clock to nine.

Wno's Coun! The Thermometers told cold stories for Tuesday. Some said it was 7º below 0., others said it was 4 2. below and some said it wasn't below at all. However, we saw one in Congress St., on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, four degrees below zero and thought it about right. The Spy states that it was 10 2 to 120 below 0 in some places in Worcester. Think of Greenland and keep warm by healthful exercise.

CENTRAL NEW YORK FARMER. The Publishers of this valuable Agricultural Paper have brought it out in a new form for the commencement of the new year. It is now a neat octavo pamphlet of 32 pages. We have no doubt it will be of much service not only in that state, but in all places where it circulates.

Porcus Pinguissimus, Maximus. Capt. Jacob Smith of Marshfield has just killed a hog whose weight was 804 pounds, aged two years and ten days. He has sold it to Mr. Joseph White for seven cents per pound. Fat pork, though heavy, looks up.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE. On Tuesday night the dwelling house of Professor Ware was entirely consumed. Dr. Ware was taken out of his house hy a gentleman who first gave the alarm. He per cent. advance. is very feeble and unable to take care of himself.

IP A part of the Congressional and Legislative news for this week, is placed on our fourth page to make room for the Governor's Address, which is copied entire.

BUFFALO ROBE FOUND near the Merrimack House in this city on Wednesday night. The

LEGISLATIVE. YESTERDAY the Senate was engaged in rece ing petitions, orders, &c., and no debate wa

THE HOUSE was occupied in the same manner nd in filling up the joint Committees. This body adjourned at twelve o'clock.

IF The article in our paper of the 30th ult. stating that women were obliged to do military duty in Rhode Island was copied from an English paper.

Some comments were intended to be made or t, but they were accidentally emitted. We had never before heard that Rhode Island ladies were soldiers, though we knew "Sister Rhoda" was valiant.

To Correspondents. Several communica tions left out for want of room, will be inserted

THE TRAVELLING. Our distant friends are informed that the sleighing in the public streets in this city, is most excellent, and we learn there is enough snow for runners to Plymouth, to Providence, to Maine, to Now Hampshire, and to the Connecticut river on any roote.

It The Farmers and Mechanics of Framingham, are reminded that their adjourned meeting ham, are reminded that their adjourned meeting the found to be correct.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees on the part of the House.

Mr. Newhall of Saugus, presented a petition for the abolition of Capital punishment, in this State. Referred to a special committee.

Several petitions were then presented, and it 1-2 o'clock, the Senate being announced, the two branches went into Convention.

The President of the House.

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will be holden at the Town Hall on Monday ever ing next, at six o'clock.

FIRE. A fire broke out on Monday morning the two story dwelling house of Mr. Gideon John son in Waltham. It was supposed to have been set

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENDEAVORS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN LIFE is the title of a volume of Discourses by James Mar is an excellently printed volume of 290 pages which we have heard highly commended; but we have not n yet found any opportunity to read it. Some of the topics are "Christ's Treatment of Guilt," "Christ and the little Child," "The Christianity of old age," 'Nothing Human ever dies," &c. &c.

HARPER & BROTHERS have issued the eighth be his pleasure to make.

At five minutes before 1 o'clock, His Excel-More.—Also Part VII of M'Culloch's Gazetteer, is lency, George N. Briggs, was and delivered the annual Address. now ready. This contains an excellent map of th British Possessions in N. America, &c. Compiled cure insurance on Town houses and other town from official sources. Lewis & Sampson have them

Redding & Co. have just issued "Easy Nat; or Boston Bars and Boston Bays. A tale of Home instrument or paying for recording one. They are Trials." Nat was a sad fellow; but he finally joined the Washingtonians and kept his pledge.

proved in appearance. The picture of old January is quite winter-like.

THE MURDER OF MR. SPRAGUE. The Prov or of the prisoners Gordon, who are under ex-amination, that "All the parties seemed harden-cial committee on rat ways and canals; that so or of the prisoners Gordon, who are under examination, that "All the parties seemed hardened, and did not appear to paythe least attention to the depositions of the witnesses. The only feeling betrayed by any one, was William, who, while so much of it as referse to the salaries of the positions of the manner in which he supposed the murder to have been committed, and the probable position of the murderer, appeared deeply interested, and drank in every peared deeply interested, and drank in every word with the greatest attention. When the coat, covered as it was with the blood of the On motion of Mr. Walley of Roxbury, all pe-

The Hon. Morrill Allen was called to the Chair and — White, Esq. of Tanaton, was chosen Sequence of the Sequence of Se

the meetings, and the Senior Editor was ap-pointed to publish in the daily papers notices of the weekly meetings.

arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of an illegitimate child, in that town, by ad-ministering poison, has had an examination be-fore Justice Titcomb of Brunswick and was acquitted. It is the opinion of most of his neigh-from 10,000 to 8,000, and also of increasing the bors that he is innocent of the crime of which

> The National Intelligencer says, it is under-Senate the nomination of Mr. John C. Spencer, to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the decease of Judge

ompson. SNOW IN MAINE. At Thomaston, for three days previous to 31st ult., there had been constant snow storms, and the snow was three feet deep upon a level. It was snowing zgain at "This ros deep upon a leve Belfast, 3d inst.

Two or three arrests have been made for the robbery of Pomeroy's Express, but no disclosures have yet been made.

Mr. John H. Richardson, of Woburn, (a brother to the representative from that town.) was about crossing the Fresh Pond Railrond in Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon, in a sleigh. He heard the whistle of an engine, and saw a train of cars pass. Sapposing the road clear, he attempted to pass the track, when the engine of the passenger train, struck and instantly killed the horse, and broke the sleigh into a thousand fragments. Mr. R. was thrown some distance, nearly upon the track, and a part of his cap was cat off by the wheels of the cars; yet, strange to say, he escaped with but a slight bruise [Mail.

MILD LAWS OF S. CAROLINA. We see it

MILD LAWS OF S. CAROLINA. We see it fact that it requires daily nine stages to convey stated that Judge O'Neall sentenced a young man, (John L. Brown) on the 21st ult., at Colombus, S. C., to be hearg on the 26th April next, under a conveyance is probably double that by viction for aiding a slave to ran away!—And this in enlightened America and in the 19th century!

Bridgewater is one of the oldest manufactur-

VERY ACCOMMODATING. The murderer, Horn, is to be executed in Baltimore next Friday, with-in the jail walls. One of the papers announces that the gallows will be erected sufficiently high above the wall to enable the spectators from the surrounding heights to witness the melancholy ceremony. [Mer. Journal.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Monday says;—"The year just closed has been one of very great prosperity. We presume more money has been made and secured than during any previous year of our city's history."

The London papers are filled with accounts of the doings of the army in India, of no interest this side the water at this time.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD stock is "firm at or

### POLICE COURT-THURSDAY.

Assault——Selling Rum—-Drawing a Knife, &c. One Lebin Harris was examined upon a camplaint of Charles Crowley for drawing a knife upon the said Crowley with intent, &c. It did not appear that Harris did any thing else except to draw out his "shining blade," but the complainant tried to impress upon Justice Merrill that he was a doud man, or might have been one, if, Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife. The House in this city on Wednesday night. The owner will please apply at this office.

It? Advertisers shall be accommodated as usual next week. The Governor's address comes but once in the year.

Subscribers will find receipts sent this week for all the payments they have favored us with, and up to Thursday the 11th inst.

a dead man, or might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was the lappened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was even that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was even that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was even that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that he might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that the might have been one, if Harris had happened to have struck him with the knife was contrary to law, and the Judgo said that he was aware that the might have feet the have said that he was aware to law that he might have

#### LEGISLATIVE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

In Senate, a message recommending a convention of two branches for qualifying the Lieut. Governor elect, was sent to the House.

The Standing Committees were announced. A communication was received from John Palfrey, signifying his acceptance of the

office of the Secretary of State.

The Senate then met the House in Convention.
In the House. In the morning prayer, Rev.
Mr. Phelps commended to divine grare, the newly elected Governor, and those associated

with him in authority.

Mr. Kellogg of Pittefield, chairman of the committee, reported that the Lieut. Governor elect, would accept the office, and meet the Conesect, would accept the office, and meet the Con-vention at such time as might be agreeable, to subscribe to the ouths of office.

A message from the Senate, proposed the hour of 11 1-2 o'clock, which was concurred in.

The committee appointed to examine the cer-tificates of members returned to the House, re-

The President of the Senate having taken.

Chair, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. John Reed, and inform him that the two Houses were ready to qualify him for the office of Lieut. Governor.

The Lieut. Governor elect, was shortly after-

wards announced by the Serjeant-at-Arms; the oaths were administered by the President of the Senate, in the usual form, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth proclaimed "John Reed, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts."

The Lieut. Governor retired, and the convention dissolved.

tion dissolved. The acceptance of the office of Councillors tineau, just published by James Munroe & Co. It was received, and read by the Clerk-six out of

nine having given notice.

At 12 o'clock, a message from the Senate to meet the House in Convention, to qualify the officers, was concurred in.

The Councillors having been duly qualified, a committee was appointed to wait on His Excel-lency, and inform him that the House were in

THURSDAY, Jan. 11. Various petitions were presented by the sev-eral members, which were also referred to the

appropriate committees.
On motion of Mr. Child, it was ordered that so much of His Excellency's Address as relates to slaves and slavery, be referred to the special joint ed the Washingtonians and kept his pledge.

\*\*Werry's Museum for 1844, comes to us improved in appearance. The picture of old January is quite winter-like.

\*\*The picture of old January is quite winter-like.

\*\*The picture of old January is quite winter-like. special committee or manufactures; that s ich of it as relates to colleges, academies, and THE MURDER OF MR. SPRAOUE. The Prov-idence Chronicle says, in relation to the demean-

murdered victim was produced, and the place of titions, memorials, &c., which had been received by the House and laid on the table, were taken shake of horror on the countenance of each, and therefrom and referred to an appropriate com-

preserve the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court, in cases originating under the law establishing a Board of Bank Commissioners, notwithstanding the repeal of that law.

Mr. Schouler of Lowell, submitted an order that the Committee on the Militia be instructed to insure into the appeal of the province of the control of the cont

[Although the present law admits of the enrollment of 10,000 men in the militia service, yet at the present time there are but about 6,000 men enrolled.]

IP A late number of the Daily Advertiser has the following communication on the subject of a contemplated railway from Boston to

"This road, as contemplated, is to pas Bridgewater, to Bridgewater, a distance of twenty-five miles. The route through the above towns is a very level one, and a number

the public stages.

Bridgewater is one of the oldest manufactur ing towns in the State. The first cannon ever cast in the United States were east at Bridg water, during the revolutionary war, and the town is still noted for its extensive iron manufactures. One company alone manufactures more than two thousand tons of iron annually. There is probably no section of the State wher there is not a railroad, where one is more needed, or where one would meet with a more liberal

There was a meeting in the Hall of Representatives, in Washington, on Wednesday evening of the friends of Agriculture and Manufactures, at which Levi Woodbury presided. A preamble and resolutions were presented by J. S. Skinner, recommending to the friends of Agriculture and Manufacturers, throughout the Union, to join in holding a National Exhibition of agricultural products—stock, implements of at one of agricultural products—stock, implements of husbandry, specimens of American manufactured goods, in all their variety, machinery, &c.—at Baltimore in May next; when thousands of our fellow citizens of all callings and parties, will be there assembled, to meet the various conventions then and there to be held. The meeting was addressed by sweet meeting was addressed by sweet meeting.

Congress.

The resolutions were then offered to a committee to consist of one from each State and Dis-trict, who are to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

AN UNITED STATES VOLCANO. A GEORGI paper says that there is a mountain in Rabus county, near the Caroline line, that is now throw ing out large quantities of very black de-smoke, and manifests the appearance of be-

II Twenty-two persons have died at New-port R, I., the past year, whose united ages amount to 1724 years.

#### CONGRESSIONAL

FRIDAY, Jan. 5. Resolutions were received from the delegate from Florida, this morning, in reference to the interests of Florida.

TWENTY FIRST RULE. The House found itself in a series of compli-cated difficulties this morning, which led to an

The House found itself in a series of complicated defaute.

The design was to bring the House to a vote upon the Rules and Orders, and the excitement of the House grew in part out of the recommendation of the committee to rescind the 21st Rule.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., seemed anxious to dodge this subject, and in violation of the general understanding of the House, endeavored to get rid of it by moving a suspension of the rules in order to take up the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson.

The Chair, to the surprise of many members, entertained the motion to suspend the rules.—Mr. Adams declared that it was a breach of faith for the House to entertain such a motion. It was the understanding that the House should do what the House now proposed not to do, by the motion of the gentleman from Pa.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. As to these breaches of faith, I fling them back, with the contempt that belongs to them, into the gentleman's teeth.

The Speaker called to order.

Mr. Ingersoll in continuation. I will have him to understand that if any man in this House him

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. A very convenient way of sneaking out of a scrape. I will make him

ddressing the Speaker. Sir, I have appealed om your decision.
Mr. C. J. Ingersoll—with equal external evi-

dences of composure, and likewise addressing the Speaker. Now, sir, I request that the question may be taken on my motion to suspend the

The Senate was not in session.

The House resumed the debate upon "the 21st est citizen. The House resumed the debate upon "the 21st Rule" this morning, Mr. Duncan of Ohio, being entitled to the floor. Mr. D. spoke his hour, under the one hour rule, in defence of the right of petition, but against granting the prayer of the petitioners; he did not believe Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Wel-er of Ohio, addressed the House in behalf of the Mr. Wester embedied all his zeal for this bill, proceeded to reply to Mr. Peyton of Tenn. and Mr. Stephens of Geo. Both gentlemen de-manded to be represented fairly to the House

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] Monnay, Jan Sth.

convention with Great Britain of 1818, respecting the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which provisions were continued indefinitely by the convention of 1827.

for the instructions given to our Minister at Lonion in reference to the title to, and occup tion of, the Oregon Territory, and the correspondence relative to the subject, was continued in the Sen-ate for some hours, and resulted in the rejection of the resolution, year 14, nays 31.

Foreign Affairs, stated, officially, for the information of the Senate, that there had been no negotiation as yet on the subject of he Oregon boundary; that instructions had been given as the basis of a negotiation by this government; that the British Government preferred to treat that the British Government preferred to test, and her artists, her incentances, her tallier, here; that the negotiation was transferred to here; that the negotiation was transferred to here professional men, may be found in every part washington city; and that a Minister specially of the republic, her numbers have been steadily charged with the adjustment of the matter would be here and commence the negotiation in a few weeks. This seemed to give great satisfaction

Mr. Benton contended that Gen. Washington used

# The specie in the Bank of England, at the last re-

SALE OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY. [BY STEPHEN BROWS.] Western Railroad, 852 1-8 per sh. Boston & Worcester Railroad, 12 3-4 a

13 adv. Eastern, N. H., Railrond, 3 1-4 per ct. Eastern Railroad, 41-2 per ct. adv.

adv.
Fitchburg Railroad, 7-8 per et. adv.
Charlestown Branch Railroad, 873
per sh.
Merchant's Bank, 5 adv. Shawmut Bank, 89 3-4 per sh. City Bank, 97 per ct. Waltham Bank, 80 1-4 per ct. on Co., \$8 1-2 per sh

\$5000 Boston City 5 per cent stock, payable 1855, 4 1-4 a 4 3-8 per cent adv.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BRIGGS.

Loud cries to order.

Mr. Adams. I do not call him to order—I not, and could not exist in Massachusetts. deed, there is reason to believe, that before existence of our Constitution, our highest cour held the opinion, that the declaration of inde

in her own history, can it be a matter of surprise to any one, that her people at home, and their make you care.

The cries to order became very loud, and were not unmingled with considerable exhibitions of merriment.

Mr. Adams—with impertubable coolness, and described by the considerable with considerable with considerable coolness, and addressed the Seedless Six L bayes appealed. ery power, consistent with their constitution obligation to the Union, to hasten the tir when every human being in this Republic shall enjoy "the inalienable right of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

the Speaker. Aver, sir, request many be taken on my motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. White the Ex-Speaker, considered the motion of Mr. Ingersoll as uncourteous and unusual. Mr. Adams, by an act of courtesy, had postponed action upon his motion in order to enable the states to present Resolutions.

The House then voted to reconsider the vote refusing to make the Rules the order of the day, for Tuesday next. Ayes 102. Noes 78.

Mr. Hamlin of Me., (a democratic member)

Mr. Hamlin of Me., (a democratic member) POLITICAL AND CIVIL EQUALITY. The House then voted refusing to make the Rules the order of the may, for Tuesday next. Ayes 102. Noes 78.

Mr. Hamlin of Me., (a democratic member) began the debate, and announced his conviction that the 21st Rule should be rescinded, and aboth the the 21st Rule should be rescinded, and aboth the smallest state or county tax that may have been assessed upon him, gives him the right of suffrage. The Constitution and the laws know distinction of persons. They throw their no distinction of persons. They throw their protecting shield over the poorest and humblest, and restrain the arm of the proudest and strong

REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives exhibits th amplest deuelopment of the democratic prin ple of any legislative assembly upon the face the power to abolish slavery in the District.

Mr. Giddings repeated what he had before published that he had said. He had told his constituents that Cassius M. Clay was the goal. itations—unfortunately, as it seems to me, posed by a recent amendment to the Cons

published that he had said. He had told his constituents that Cassius M. Clay was the gentleman who wrote the letter which he read to his constituents. He had said no more of Henry Clay upon that occasion than that he believed he would be found standing by the constitution of his country.

Mr. A. V. Brown of Tenn., addressed the House ontil the expiration of the morning hour, upon this subject. The subject was then passed for the day, the House refusing to auspend the cent. Jackson's Fine.

The growing huve having a varied Mr. Well.

The respired huve having a varied Mr. Well.

The respired huve having a varied Mr. Well. sentation in the popular branch, brings the representative into immediate contact with his cor The morning hour having expired, Mr. Weller of Ohio, addressed the House in behalf of the payment of the fine agains Gun. Jackson.

Mr. Wester embodied all his zeal for this bill, and proceeded to reply to Mr. Peyton of Tenn.

with the mass of the people a familiar acquaintance and proceeded to reply to Mr. Peyton of Tenn. resentative into in ernment, unknown to other systems. A distinguished statesman in another part of the Union, pronounced this system the most perfect in the and the country.

Mr. Dickinson, of Tenn., made a vigorous pronounced this system the most perfect in the world, and expressed his regret that it could

numerous enterprises calculated to improve their condition; if a laudable attention to intellectual and moral culture, and the advancement in liter-ature, and in the arts and sciences; if the pro-The debate on Mr. Allen's resolution calling or the instructions given to our Minister at Lonon in reference to the title to, and occup tion in reference to the title to, and occup tion if, the Oregon Territory, and the correspondence lative to the subject, was continued in the Sente for some hours, and resulted in the rejection of the resolution, yeas 14, nays 31.

Mr. Archer, chairman of the committee of oreign Affairs, stated, officially, for the information of the Senate, that there had been no nenotiation as yet on the subject of . he Oregon

increase in population with her younger sister States. But notwithstanding there has been a constant flow of her people to the other States, and her artists, her mechanics, her farmers, and racreasing ever since she became an independent State. With about one third as many inhabi-tants as all the rest of New England, the increase Many insu ated points were discussed, particularly the usages and constitutional power of the Senate in regard to negociations. Mr Benton and Mr. Allen contended that the Senate could take part with the President in the negotiation of treaties, and that their advice and consent were to be given before the conclusion of the negotiation as well as after it, and whether the President choose to ask it or not. This was denounced as a disorganizing and demoralizing doctrine, wholly asbversize of the treaty making power.

We pay yearly nearly one million of dollars for a would by no means have you neglect or pass purposes of education. With all these facilities with improper haste any of the appropriate business of legislation, too many children are growing up among us without receiving its blessings.

In a State where the right of suffrage is so nearly universal, as it is here, and where every man, is a man, no youth should be permitted to with the idea, that too much legislation, both in the interpret of the second o

of the penitentiary, is alike the dictate of wisdem and humanity.

In common with the rest of the civilized world, we have shared largely in the fraits of the great moral temperance reformation which has distinguished the

viduals refuse to pay their debts, the tribunals of all civilized countries afford the means of redress against the wrong doer. But when States refuse to fulfit their promises, the moral sense of mankind is shocked at the enormity of the act, and there is no remedy but an appeal to the sword. It is hardly possible to believe that any State of this confederacy will persevere in the purpose of getting rid of her debt at so dear a rate as the loss of her character.

Lightham 18 of the means of redress against the word of the confederacy will persevere in the purpose of getting rid of her debt at so dear a rate as the loss of her character.

Lightham 18 of The Mark Church Trans.

The holders of her promises to pay, whoever they may be, and wherever they may be, may count upon those promises as so much gold and "It is therefore not only the best policy, but

thorities, or any of her citizens, shall refuse, the clear minded authors of that instrume

of dollars for I would by no means have you neglect or pass

grow up in ignorance. It is much cheaper and a thousand times more delightful, to cultivate and enlighten the child, than to support and punand enlighten the child, than to support and punand stability in the laws which give title to the and enlighten the child, than to support and punish matured poverty and vice.

In their pursuits of gain, our citizens have not overlooked, or neglected the claims of humanity. The provisions made from year to year for the deaf and dumb, evince the benevolence of the Legislature toward that class of unfortunate ones. The Eye and Ear Infirmary of this city, the Institution for the Blind, and the flourishing and well conducted Asylums for the Insane, are the brightest jewels of the Commonwealth. The erection of houses of correction, where juvenile offenders can be restrained and reformed by kindness, instead of being lost in the infamy of the penitentiary, is alike the dictate of wis-

have shared largely in the fruits of the great moral temperance reformation which has distinguished the nineteenth century.

IMPROVED FACILITIES OF INTERCOURSE.

The numerous railroads leading from this metropolis to different parts of the State, which have been constructed within the last few years, by incorporated companies, aided by the credit of the state, will, it is believed, be great public benefits. Compared with the monuments of folly and vanity of other times and other countries, which have exhausted the treasures, without improving the condition of their down-trodden militions; these will remain lasting memorials of the enterprise of our citizens, and of the remarkable age in which we live. The city of Albany, the capital of the state of New York, at the distance of two hundred miles from this city, across the Green Mountains, is brought within eleven hours travel of it.

Cars richly laden with the varied productions of the distant West, are hourly rolling through the mountains and over the vallies of our Commonwealth and pouring those productions into the heart of this growing city. What we witness here in this respect is going on in most of the other States of this Union. Stimulated by the spirit of the times, most of the States have embarked largely, some of them quits too largely in works of improvement. To accomplish their object, immense public debts have been capended upon them, and lessened the income from others which were completed. These, with other causes, have embarrassed several of the deeply in the causes, have embarrassed several of the deeply in the matters which properly belong to the states, that appropriately belong to the mines from their down-trodden militions; its difficult to understand how the one can properly interfere with the duties of the other. If this practice of the other. If this practice of the other. If this practice of the other and dignity of the States, that appropriately belong to the mines from the compared with the duties of the other. If the duties of the oth The practice of discussing subjects, in the as-

whole business world, have arrested the progress of many of those works after great amounts had been expended upon them, and lessened the income from others which were completed. These, with other causes, have embarrassed several of the deeply indebted States, and rendered them unable, for the time being, to meet their engagements.

\*\*CREDIT OF THE STATES.\*\*

Most of the State stocks being held by subjects and capitalists of foreign countries, the inability to meet their payments promptly, has unfortunately affected injuriously the credit of our whole country abroad. Not understanding clearly the distinct and independent character of our State governments, so far as such things are concerned, atrangers impute the fault of the delinquent States to the whole country.

\*\*REPUDIATION.\*\*

But the countenance which the doctrine of repudiation has received in some of the States, has done more to excite alarm in the minds of those who hold our stocks, and inflicted a severer wound upon the honor and credit of the country than every thing else. It is not strange that it should be so. If individuals refase to pay their debts, the tribunals of all civilized countries afford the means of redress against the grong doer. But when States red to fulfill the grant of the states are to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of the great control of the control of the control of the great control of the control of the great control of the great control of the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of the great of official duty impels me to invite the great of the great of the g

Supreme Judicial Court.

LIABILITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts by a direct interest in the works of improvement within her limits, and by lending her credit to others to complete those works, has incurred a debt a fraction over six millions of dollars.

She owns one million of stock, and for the which own the works, and for security for that liability she holds the pledge of the works themselves. As between her and the holders of her serip, the debt is her own. Under no possible circumstances will she attempt to evade or put it off. For the payment of every dollar, principal and interest, her word of honor is pledged. That word of honor will be kept.—The holders of her promises to pay, whoever they may be, and wherever they may be, and character.

I do this without regard to the competency of those salaries before, or since their reduction, and solely upon constitutional grounds. Has dollars.

I do this without regard to the competency of those salaries before, or since their reduction, and solely upon constitutional grounds. Has the Legislature the constitutional power to reduce the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Cont below, and solely upon constitutional grounds. Has the Legislature the constitutions pleader. Has the Legislature the constitutions pleader the Legislature the constitutions pleader the Legislature the constitutions pleader.

I do this without regard to the constitutions pleader, or since their reduction, and solely upon constitutional grounds. Has the Legislature the constitutions pleader to the Legislature the constitutions pleader.

I do this Continuous tau when they were appointed and accepted of their of the Legislature the constitutions pleader. The termit pleader

I am sure that I am authorised by every memor of this Legislature, and by every citizen. The therefore not only the best policy, but inverse for the security of the rights of the people, and of very citizen, that the Judges of the Supreme or of this Legislature, and by every citizen. ber of this Legislature, and by every citizen whom he represents, from this high place, to make this declaration: of her ability to pay there is no more doubt than of her will to do so. That tireless enterprise and sleepless industry which produce one hundred millions of value annually, without the natural resources of many of our sister states, will never leave her unable to pay her debts. If a requisition upon her people, in the form of a just and equal tax upon their property should be rendered necessary to fulfil her engagements, to defray the expenses of any beneficial or authorized public object, it would be cheerfully and promptly met.

The records of her past history must be blotted out, the monuments of her former deeds ted out, the monuments of her former deeds associate justices at \$ 3000 each. Can comment must fall down an a decay, before any of her au-

The records of her past history must be blost ted out, the monuments of her former dear must fall down an a decay, before any of her authorities, or any of her citizens, shall refuse, promptly and honeadly to pay the last dollar she owes.

Accountability or officers.

The propriety of laws softening a striet accounts, billy in all the efficers of the government, and the daty of a strict conoun in every branch of the public service, is too universally known and admired, to require a repetition. Economy in aphile and independent as the lot of humanity for very terms of the proper promote of the celestration of the celest

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Selected according to the forms of the constitution, we have assembled to take counsel for the good of the Commonwealth.

The right of choosing their own rulers, the most important right that belongs to men as members of a political community, is more perfectly enjoyed by the people of these United States, than by any other portion of the human race.

States, than by any other portion of the number race.

Men have been struggling for it from the earliest ages. Though at some periods, and in some countries, it has been partially gained, by portions of the people, it was never fully recognized, and freely enjoyed, until consummated by the American revolution.

The constitution, which is to guide and control our action, was formed during that revolution. The men who made it were among the actors in the great scenes of independence. Be-

belongs to them, into the gentleman steed.

The Speaker called to order.

Mr. Ingersoll in continuation. I will have him to understand that if any man in this House is liable to the charge of breach of faith, he is the man—pointing to Mr. Adams.

Loud cries to order.

Mr. Adams. I do not call him to order—I may say of this continuation to the continuation of the adoption of our constitution, has been in practical operation in this Commonwealth. Since then, no human being has been held to involuntary servitude withing has been held to involuntary servitude withing her borders.

Soon after its adoption, the highest judicial tribunal in the State decided that slavery did not, and could not exist in Massachusetts. In the state of the adoption of our constitution, has been in practical operation in this Commonwealth. Since then, no human being has been held to involuntary servitude withing has been held to involuntary servitude withing has been held to involuntary servitude withing has been in practical operation in this Commonwealth. Since then, no human being has been held to involuntary servitude withing held to involuntary servitude wit

pendence put an end to slavery in this State.

Mr. Adams. I defy the gentleman; I defy him.

ted in his own State.

not be adopted in his own State. Here, it has justified the hopes of its patriotic founders, and all are cheered with the belief that their enlightened and liberty-loving decendants will make it In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Semple of Indiana.

If the progress of the people in the various introduced a joint resolution requesting the branches of industry, and their success in the President to communicate the provisions of the

soldiers who won the victories of the Revolution
Massachusetts has at this time a capital inves to come to the Senate chamber in person, and consult with the Senate as to every treaty he made, and he wanted to carry the gentleman back to the old \$80,000,000. With a hard and unyielding soil, Mr. Allen said the government would never allow any more land on this continent to be ceded to any foreign government, more especially that of England. He predicted a great war with England during the next generation, &c. &c. lions of people. The entire tonnage of the United States in 1841, was 2,230,744. Of this Mas Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate, the discussion of a resolution in relation to Oregon, occupied most of the time.

In the House, the report on the Rules which Mr. Adams presented the other day, came up in order. Mr. Wise asked leave to introduce a minority report which Mr. Adams strenuously opposed, and a "scene," was anticipated, but it was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour. The other proceedings related to the improvement of the navigation of the western waters.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

sachusetts had 545,901. Her considering the fisheries, in the fisherie

ber were our people.

With her 737,000 population, she receives annually from the other States of the confederacy, their products to the amount of \$40,000,000 Laying out of the estimate the value of domest manufactures which are exported, and this sur equals one-half of the products of this country, sold to all the rest of the world. This single fact weighs down a volume of speculations and theories, against the practical wisdom of tha truly American system recommended by Washington and sanctioned by nearly all his successors in office, which encourages and protects the labor of our own people, promotes a free interchange of commodities between the different States, and creates a market for their productions which could not be found in any other country. It appears by the statistical table of the United States, that she had 4 colleges, with 769 atmospheres and graphers schools dents; 251 academies and grammar school with 16,746 scholars, and 3,362 common a primary schools, with 160,258 scholars; 158,-351 of whom are educated at the public expense.

the property qualifications of the officers named, affections and generous sentiments among the can be right to reduce them be argued? It is people.

the property qualifications of the officers named, an he right to reduce them be argued? It is believed no such argument has ever been put forth. An amendment to the constitution has subsequently abolished those qualifications.— More than sixty different Legislatures have discharged their high official functions under the authority of our time-honored constitution, and no one of that number in all the revolutions of parties, except the one assembled during the last year, have ever exercised such a power as we are now discussing. The existing judges were appointed under the constitution, to hold their esponsible and laborious offices with the knowledge that their salaries were ascertained and established by standing laws. The plain language of that sacred instrument was before them; and the uniform and unquestioned construction of all parties, and of every legislature, for more than three score years, had declared their salaries to be permanent. Can those salaries, or any part of them, now be taken from those judges without violating the good faith of the State! Can the independence of the judges of that important tribunal, which is a separate department of your government, be shaken, without disregarding that vital article in the bill of rights, which declares "that it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit."

Tagislators of Massachusetts—thea care the high and noble purposes for which this government was instituted. They bear the impress of the great men who formed, and the brave and patriotic people who adopted the constitution in which they are written. They are purposes worthy the attention of the representations of the part worthy the attention of the representation of the proposed worthy the attention of the representations of the sale that in the high of the knowledge that their salaries to their representation of the proposed the proposed the proposed that in the proposed the proposed that in the proposed the proposed the

The importance of an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice, by infathers, and invoking that wisdom which he gave dependent judges, was not over estimated by our discreet and patriotic fathers. They held that the rights of the cinizen required the independthe rights of the citizen required the independence of the judge. They engraved it upon the tablet of their constitution, that it was "not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people and of every citizen, that the Judges of the Supreme Court should hold their offices as long as they behaved themselves well, and that they should have honorable salaries established by law;" that they should have permanent salaries. The law under consideration, in effect, proclaims, that those salaries declared by the constitution to be established and permaneut shall be held at the pleasure of the rights of the people and of every citizen, that the Judges of the Supreme Court should hold permaneut shall be held at the pleasure of the permaneut shall be held at the pleasure of the legislative department of the government, and be reduced at their will. One of the most illustrious statesmen of our country, in a commentary upon the constitution of the United States, is discussing the judiciary department says, "in the general course of human nature, a power over a mun's aubsistance is accounted." (5)—Counterfeit \$3 hills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation —Perkins' stereotypeplate.

Counterfeit \$3 hills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation on the Plymouth Bank, Mass., letter A, of various dates.

Also \$55's on the Tolland County Bank, Conn., new plate, letter D; Flint, Cashier; Stearns, President.

(5)—Counterfeit \$3 hills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation on the Plymouth Bank, Mass., letter A, of various dates.

Also \$55's on the Tolland County Bank, Conn., new plate, letter D; Flint, Cashier; Stearns, President. wer over a man's subsistence, is a power Man

The question before us is not so much what the constitution should be, as what it is. If its existing provisions deny to the Legislature the power to take away the salaries of the judges, the content of the content o it is the supreme law of the State, and the Leg-islature must bow to it with reverence until it is changed by the power which made it.

There can be no citizen in Massachusetts who would consent to save a few hundred dollars per nnum at so costly a sacrifice as a violation of the constitution. Such would be a false economy; an economy dangerous and fatal to liberty.— What would be said of the prudence and econ-What would be said of the projence and economy of a farmer, who, to save the expense of a dozen rods of fence, would throw open his rich and half grown field of corn to the ravages of his own and his neighbor's cattle! By one his own and his neighbor's cattle! By one such act of folly, he would destroy the fruits of his labor for months, and blast the hopes of his

Unsettle and subvert the laws of the State, which protect the person and secure the property of the citizen; throw down the pillars of the constitution, which mark and define the limits of Legislative power; leave every question to the impulses and excitements of the day; and what would property be worth! What would life itself be worth in such a state of things !-These views upon this momentous subject have been frankly presented to you, and I now submit it to your grave, and candid consideration .

a mit political parties. The security of liberty is increased by such divisions. Differences of opinion upon measures best calculated to promote the public good, lead to discussion, and discussion leads to the discovery of truth. But the members of different parties should remember, that they are all bretheren of the same family. That they have one com-

try to serve and that one destiny awaits them. All are interested alike in the cause of freedom and human rights, all are alike affected by bad laws, and all receive the benefit of just and wise measures. e author of the declaration of independence when The author of the declaration of independence where officially addressing the two great political parties of his time, said "we are all republicans, we are all federalists." If the sentiment of this passage could be generally diffused into the minds of our fellow citizens, it would medify the excess of politica feelings, and tame the herce spirit of struggling

When the open and manly champiors of equa When the open and manly champiors of equal and just laws, sink into the designing advocates of party, and the divided masses range themselves under their selfish leaders, and forget their true interest in their zeal for a petty triumph over their opposing brethren, the morals of the community suffer, and liberty itself is endangered. A spirit of liberality and forbearance towards those of our fellow citizens who differ from us in opinion, whilst it involves no sacrifice of principle on our part, would give those of our silvers. Windsor, at Windsor, at Windsor, at Windsor, at Windsor, at SASACHUSETTS.

during the session, it will be done by special communication.

The balance claimed to be due from the general government to this State and the State of Maine for money expended in the public defence during the late war with Great Britain, has not yet been paid. The claim long since passed through the proper seconting offices, and is believed to rest on the same principles upon which allowances for similar claims have been made to other States and needs only an lact of approbation to do as justice. It is hoped that justice may be done during the present session of Congress

We are instructed by our bill of rights, that 'a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty and maintain a free government, and that the people have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwedth.

Literature Cherisher.

South Bank, at Boston, ch. sur. redeemed. RHODE ISLAND.
Wintrop, Roxbery, char surrend RHODE ISLAND.
Burrillville Bank. ... failed Eagle, at Newport. ... fraud Farmers' Exchange, at Ghucester worthless. Farmers' Exchange, at Ghucester worthless.

Paccog Bank, at Pascoagy illusting R. L. Agricultural Bank at Johnston a 26 situate Bank, Sciumie. failed Derby Bank, at Bridgeport. In sale, at Bridgeport Mannsfact'g Co. fraud Derby Bank, at Derby, failed Derby Bank, at Boston. ... failed Derby Bank, at Derby failed Northless.

New York City. Para 4 southless and magistrates an exact observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwedth.

Literature Cherisher.

The constitution itself makes it 'the duty of the Legislature and magistrates,' among other things, 'to cherish the interests of literature and the constitution of th things, to cherish the interests of them, espethe sciences, and all seminaries of them, espetially the University at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns, to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards "Philadelphis at the discount of agriculture, "Norfolk 14 a " Norfolk 15 and 15 and

From this express power, given to increase dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social

clares "that it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit."

With profound gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the world for the mercies of the past year, and for the liberal and wise institutions which he has

#### BANK NOTE TABLE.

faine, have been some time in circulation.

OF Counterfeit \$3 bills of the Washington Bank are over his will, and we can never hope to see realized in practice, the complete separation of the judicial from the legislative power in any system, which leaves the former dependent for pecquiary resources on the occasional grants of the latter." All history attests the truth and justice of his remark.

The account of the latter is a power of the latter in circulation.

(3)- Counterfeit 33 bills of the Washington Bank are in circulation.

(3)- Counterfeit 35 is on the Eastern Bank, Salem, Mass signed N. P. Denny, Prest, are all withdrawn from circulation.

(3)- The genuine 5 is and 10 is, Leicester Bank, Mass signed N. P. Denny, Prest, are all withdrawn from circulation.

Me.

§G-The genuine 5's and 10's, Leicester Bank, Mass.

signed N. P. Denny, Prest., are all withdraws from

circulation. Joseph A. Denny signs all the genuine 5's

(C) Counterfeit \$5's, Granite Ba	
MAINE.	
Agricultural, at Brewer, Me Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor.	3 a pret. dis
Bangor Bank, at Bangor	worthless. worthless.
Castine Bank, at Castine broke Citizens' Bank at Augusta, Calais, at Calais	worthiess.
City Bank, at Portland Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro	7 a 10 ·· ·· ·· worthless.
Exchange, Portland, chur exp Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort	no sale. worthless. worthless.
Globe Bank, at Bangor, Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland Hallowell and Augusta	worthless. worthless.
Kennebec Bank, at Hallowell Kennebank, at Kennebank.closed	worthless.
Lafayette, at Bangor, charexpired Maine Bank, at Portland	3 a " " " 2 a " "
Mercantile.at Bangor	Sa
Oxford Bank, at Fryberg Fraud. Passamaquoddy, at Eastport People's Bank, at Bangor closed	worthless.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor Portland, at Portland, ch. surrend	no sule. redeemed.
Stillwater Canal, at Orono.broke Saco Bank,	
tie. Dopin at Cabia an appropriation	no Fale:
Washington County, at Calais	. a 2 " "
Westbrook, at Westbrook	
Waterville, at Waterville closed	worthless.
Wiscasset, at Wiscasset	worthtean.
Winthrop, at Winthrop closed	no sale

_ 1	VEA HVan Sur	44.5	**			
	Concord Bank, at Concord		-	5	66	
d	Claremont Bank, at Claremont, ch expired.		a	5	64	
n of III d	Connecticut River Bank, Charles- town, charter expired Exeter, at Exeter, ch. expired Farmers', at Amherst, ch. ex Hillaborough Bank, Hillaborough New Hampshire, at Portsmouth, charter expired Portsmouth, at Portsmouth, ch ex Strafford, at Dover,ch. expired Wolfborough Bank, Wolfborough VER MON'T.	res res re	dee orth dee dee	med iles: med med med	d. d.	
ıl	Agricultural Bank, at Troy, fraud					

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

citizens who differ from us in opinion, whilst it involves no sacrifice of principle on our part, would give them evidence of our sincerity, and open their minds to hear our arguments.

If when parties gain power, they would wield that power for the benefit of the whole people, by the support of wise and moderate measures, they would disarm at least, the reasonable part of their adversaries, and manifest to the world the truth of their professions when striving for the ascendency. A majority which uses its power for mere party proposes, and disregards the interest and tramples on the rights of the minority, is a despotism. It is no less odious and oppressive because it is wielded by grany instead of one hand.

And a minority which by all the means it can devise, misrepresents, embarrasses, and thwarts the measures of a majority, because they are the measures of a majority, because they are the measures of a majority is a faction. High professions of patriotism, and regard for the people's rights, will not change the real character of parties which act upon such principles.

STATE OF THE TREASURY—MASSACHUSETTS

CLAIM.

Having been by the favor of a portion of my fellow citizene, for several years employed in another branch of the public service, I am not so familiar with the details of the affairs of the Commonwealth, as to enable me to treat of them m this address.—The state of the treasury has been laid before you by the report of the treasure.

Should the public interest requie any subject from the executive department to ba laid before you during the session, it will be done by special communication.

The balance claimed to be due from the goneral government to this State and the State of Mains for the commonwealth, as a Northers.

South Bank, at Boston, ch. surrollers.

Withhout All Developm

eially the University at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns, to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts and sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country, to countenance and inculcate the principles of benevolence, public and private charity, industry, and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their U.S. TreasuryNotes.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, For the week ending Junuary 6th, 1844. [Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS. Days. Thermont. Wind. 24 25 22

Highest temperature, 2d, at 1½ P. M., 39 degrees. Lowest temperature, 5th, at 9 P. M., 8 degrees. Average for the week, 21½ degrees.

The depth of the water from the snow melted arain, 1 inch.

Number of snows, 1. Depth 2 inches.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sunday, Jan. 14...7 28 | 4 50 | 2 12 | 9 21 | Monday, 7 27 | 4 51 | 3 24 | 9 22 | Feeday, 7 27 | 4 53 | 4 32 | 9 24 | Wednesday, 7 26 | 4 54 | 5 32 | 9 24 | Wednesday, 7 26 | 4 55 | 5 25 | 5 26 | Thursday 7 26 | 4 57 | 5 12 | 9 29 | Friday, 7 25 | 4 57 | 5 12 | 9 29 | Saturday, 7 24 | 4 55 | 6 21 | 9 32

In Bethel, Me, 17th ult, Mr Ebenezer C. Jackman, Georgetown, Mass, 59. In McHenry, Ill, Dec 5, Maj Samuel Goldsmith, 55, emerly of Manchester, Mass.

WOOL—For all descriptions there continues a good lemand, and prices are fully sustained.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. BOSTON, Jan. 12. Flour-There is a little better feeling in the market for Southern Flour, the stock of

fined to small lots to the t

the party of the second section of the second state of the second		11
DEATHS.		11
		a
In this city, 9th inst, Frances V, wife of Mr Henry	Boston Extra Clear Pork, blil. 15 00	a I
B. Townsend, 39.	" Clear, bbl 13 00	a
	" Lard 7	
In Somerville, Jan. 4, Mrs Alice W. widow of the	Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl 13 00	a 1
ate Joseph Richards, Esq., and daughter of Joseph	" Clear Pork, bbl 13 00	n 1
overing, Esq., of Boston.	" Mess " " 10 50	a 1
In Dedham, Dec. 26, Dr Joha K. Briggs, 49.	" Prime " " 9 50	. ;
In Charlestown, Jan 7, Andrew Tufts, son of An-		
rew B. and Sarah T. Kidder, I month.	" Lard, in barrels 6	
8th inst, Miss Lydia Draper, 67.	" " in half do 61	
In Quincy, 3d inst, Dea William Spear, 63.	" in kegs	a .
In Milton, 7th inst, Rebecca, wife of Mr Dana Tuck-	" Hams, per lb 64	a .
er, 40.	Boston do do 74	
	Tongues, per bbl 18 00	a 5
In Cambridge, 3d inst, in the 78th year of his age,	Tallow, tried, per lb 7	
evi Hodge, LL D, late Alford Professor in Harvard	Sheep, 500 weight 3	
University.		
In Pawtneket, RI, 27th ult, suddenly, Collins Dar-	Lambs, do do 2	
ng, Esq, attorney at law, 58.	Poultry, 500 do 6	a .
In Ashburnham, Dec 22, Isaac Hill, father of Hon	BUTTER, CHEESE AND EG	GS.
sane Hill, of Concord, NH, 78.		
In Bolton, Dec 31, widow Eunice Jewett, 91.	Lump, per 100 lbs	а .
In Medfield, Jan 8, Mary, wife of Cearles Hamant,	Firkin, best, per ton 10	a .
	Butter, shipping, ton 7	
11.	Cheese, best, per ton 5	а.
In East Haverhill, suddenly, Sarah, relict of the late	" common, ton 3	a .
Mr Samuel Ayer, 83.	Eggs, 100 doz 24	
In Beverly, Jan 4, very suddenly, Mrs Lucy Falls,		
70.	FRUIT AND VEGETABLE:	2.
In East Bridgewater, Isaac Alden, Esq. He was	Apples, Russets, per bl 1 75	
well known throughout the county as a faithful public		
fficer, having been Chairman of the Board of County		
Commissioners for nine years past. Of the Plymouth	Quinces, bbl 2 00	
County Agricultural Society, he was a most active and	Beets, bbl 1 12	-
William Town Theory of the Control o		-
trate be honored his commission, and as a citizen of	Potatoes, Chenangos, blir	A
his native town, the people had much reliance upon his	" Eastports, bil 1 50	
opinions and advice, both in their public and private	Onions, bbl 1 75	
concern. He was a Christian, and well exemplified	Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs	
the virtues of the religion which he professed. Libe-	Pickies, total	
ral and charitable, the poor, the widow, and the father-	Peppers, pickled, bbl a an	
less, have lost in him a friend and a helper.	Mangues, per bbl 8 00	
In East Bridgewater, Mrs Lydia Keith, widow of	M. Comments	-10
David Keith, and sister of the late Isaac Alden, Esq.	Retail Prices maide Quincy Me	arke
64.		
Det at M. 17th ale Me Phoneser C. Jackman.	PROVISIONS.	

#### Retail Prices maide Quincy Market. PROVISIONS. Butter, lump, per lb...... 14 a .. 18

of Georgetown, Mass, 59.	Butter, lump, per to	
In McHenry, Ill, Dec 5, Maj Samuel Goldsmith, 55,	Butter, tub	18
formerly of Manchester, Mass.		8
		5
		28
Review of the Markets.		10
		6,
[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]	Beef, smoked 7 a	
1 Corrected 11 to 12	Tallow, beef, per lb 74 a	
Boston, Jan. 12.	Pork, whole hogs, 5 a	6,
and a gran and at is more mally dull for the send	Pigs, roasting, each 1 50 a 1	1.75
COALS—The market is unusually dull for the sea- son—the demand for all kinds of Bitumineus Coal has	Pork, fresh 6 a	. 8
son—the demand for all kinds of brunning Course	Pork, salted 7 n	. 8
Newcastle arrived within the last week, for which \$10	Hams, Boston, per lb 8 a	. 9
per chaldron had been previously offered and refused,	Hams, Western, per lb 7 a	. 8
was sold a few days since at \$8 per chaldron, and other	Lard, best, per lb 7 a	. 8
kinds in same proportion. The transactions in An-	Lard, Western, perkeg new 7 a	. 7
thracite have been to meet the retail demand, which is		. 9
thracite have been to meet the retain to many		
comparatively active.	Veal, per lb 5 a	. 8
COFFEE-The business of the week has been small	Calves, whole 4 a	. 6
owing in a great measure, to the market being nearly	Mutton, per lb	. 10
aleaned of the two leading descriptions, Rio and St.	Lamb north	
Themises: the latter still finds ready buyers among the	Sheen, whole, per lb 3 a .	. 1
trade within the range of present quotations, - about	Chickens per lh 8 a .	. 10
1000 have have been taken, in lots, at 3 8-5 a 3 det.	Tuckeys B 8 a .	. 10
and Come Se per lb : 200 hags Sumatra 7c, 4 mos; 200	Geese, each, 1 00 a	1 2
do Port Cabello 71-2 a 73-4e; 150 do do 8e; 100 do		
Manilla 81-4c; 200 do Cuba 7 a 7 1-2; 200 do Gov-	VEGETABLES.	
ernment Java 11c per lb, 6 mos.	Spinach, peck a .	. 2
COTTON-The transactions of the week exhibit an	Horseradish, pound 0 a .	
advance of let per lb. About 1200 bajes have changed	Marrow Somah Ib.	
bands at 9 a 11c for New Orleans and Mobile, and 24	Reats, per doz.	. 1
- 103- C. Helande There is a scarcity of middling	Bonne white dried or bushel. 1 25 a	2 2
and middling fair qualities, but arrivals are now daily	Carrote A neck	1
	Orione & neck	1
-took of all kinds to comparatively small for the season.	Cabbages drumberd sach	1
For the retail demand there is quite a Drisk trace, and	Red Cabbages, each 10 a	1
sales of fine qualities have been made at 11 a 12c per	Colory per port	2
tb, 6 mos.	Pareley, box	. 1
FISH-The business of the week has been very	Detetors bush 40 a	5
The demand for Mackerel has been chiefly	Decrees Blueness beekel 75 a	1 0

Manilla 8 1-40; 200 do Cuna 7 a 7 1-2, 200 do	VEGETABLES.	
ernment Java 11c per lb, 6 mos.  COTTON—The transactions of the week exhibit an advance of jet per lb. About 1200 bales have changed hands, at 9 a 11c for New Orleans and Mobile, and 9½ a 10½ for Uplands. There is a searcity of middling and middling fair qualities, but arrivals are now daily expected. The higher grades are more plenty, but the stock of all kinds is comparatively small for the season. For the retail demand there is quite a brisk trade, and sales of fine qualities have been made at 11 a 12c per lb, 6 mos.  FISH—The business of the week has been very and the stock of all the season. The demand for Mackerel has been chiefly	Horseradish, pound.   6 a   Marrow Squash, b.   1   1 a   Beets, per doz.   Beans, white, dried, pr bushel.   1 25 a   Carrots, 1 peck.   4 a   Carots, 2 peck.   6 a   Cabbages, drumbead, cach.   6 a   Red Cabbages, each.   10 a   Celery, per root.   10 a   Parsley, box   45 a   Potatoes, bush.   45 a   Potatoes, bush.   45 a   75 a   Potatoes, bush.   75 75 a   Potatoes, b	2
moderate. The demand for Mackerel has been chiefly for Southern and Western markets, at \$103 a 104 for No. 1; \$82 a 84 for No. 2, and for No. 3, 6,37 per bbl. An entire bot of 300 bbls was taken at \$104, 84, and 64, for No. 1, 2 and 3—about an equal proportion of each. Sales English, repacked, \$2 for No. 2, and \$104 a 103 for No. 1. Herring scarce, and prices improving.	Potatoes, bush	1
HIDES AND SKINS—Of the late import of Buenos Ayres, sales were made on lauding at 12½c per lb, averaging 24 a 2½ lbs each; terns 6 mos. and part 3 per cent off, cash; 3000 de to 13c, 6 mos; 1000 Georgia dry 10½c per lb, 6 mos; 12 bales Calcutta Cow at \$1,07 each, 6 mos.  HOPS—Transactions confined to the retail trade, prices remaining as before reported.  MOLASSES—The business of the week comprises	FRUIT. & c.  Chestnuts, bushel	3

- 1	gra my to to pro-	Sweet Water Grapes pound 124 a 25
	\$1,07 each, 6 mos.	Sweet water Grapes, pound.
	HOPS-Transactions confined to the retail trade,	
	prices remaining as before reported.	Russet, bbl 2 25 a 2 50
	prices remaining as octore reported.	Pears, per peck
	MOLASSES-The business of the week comprises	Pears, per peck
	1 1000 bbds distilling qualities Cuba at 221, and	Granges, Sicily, per box
	Surinam 24c; Trinidad 23c per gal, equal to 6 a 7 mos.	Lemons, per dozen 25 a 87
	cr; 50 hhds of the latter taken for refining at 23c per	Shallbarks bushel
	er; 50 bads of the latter taken for remaining at 250 pt	Rose Water, per bottle a 3
	gal; 120 do do, in lots to the trade, at 24 a 25c; 50	Spearmint, dry, bunch 3 a
	de de at auction, 244 a 244c per gal, 4 mos; 19 mas	Spearmint, dry, bunch
	Matanzas, sour, 11 ic per gal, cash.	Summer Savory, per lb 2
	Manually source A standardsmand has been had for	Sweet Marioram per lh
	PROVISIONS—A steady demand has been had for	Sage, per ib a 2
	Beef at former reported prices. Pork is more dull,	maket ber mer at the second of
	1	
	1. 1 73 - 61 . 45 do do, 388 a 54 : 39 do do.	HIDES.
	\$7! a 7! per bbl; 200 kegs Lard, 5e per lb; 400 bbls	
	and 300 kegs do, at private sale, ‡ a 64c per lb, 4 a 6	Wholesale Prices.
	and 300 kegs do, at private sale, 4 a ofe per in, 4 a o	Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb 18 a
	mos cr.	Buenos Ayres, dry nice, per in
	PLASTER PARIS-Sales as wanted by vessels	Pernamouco, ory salied
	PLASTER AND GOL per top	Rio Grande 18 a 1
	bound South, at \$24 a \$24 per ton.	West Indian
	RICE-Market dull, and business of the week con-	African 9 a !
	fined to small lots to the trade—17 casks sold by auc-	
	aned to small lots to the	Calcutta, cow, green salted 80 a 1

tion at 2½c per lb, cash.

SUGAR—An active demand has been experienced for box Sugars—about 1509 a 1800 hoxes brown have been taken on speculation, and the trade have also operated more freely, prices ranging from 6½ a 7½c for the bulk of the trade; a few parcels taken at 7½ a 7½—white 8½ a 8½c per lb, 5 mos. cr. About all the Muscovadoes in market have been taken to go to New York; 100 hhds St. Jago 6½ a 7½c; 125 do Cuba, 6½c, 6 mos; 90 a 100 do Cientisegoes 6½, 3 per cent off, cash. The stock of Box Sugars does not probably exceed 5000 boxes.

TEA—There has been an improved demand from LIME. Wholesale Prices. Thomaston, per cask ... 65 a ... 75
Camden ... 60 a ... 62
L'Etang, St. George Co's ... a ...
" white lump ... 1 00 a ...
" d quality ... 75 a ...
toonmon ... 62 a ... 75 TEA-There has been an improved demand from the trade, particularly for Souchong, sales of which have been considerable, at 26 a 27c per lb, 6 mos. WOOL. Wholesale Prices. 

Hemp, per hushel.
Canary
Flax, Foreign, per bash. 2 00
Flax, American.
Clover, Northern, per lb. 10
Clover, Southern. 8
Clover, Foreign.
Lucerne, or French Clover
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu. 2 50
Red Top, Southern, bushel.
Orchard Grass. 4
Seed Wheat, bushel.
Winter Rye, bushel.

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

LEATHER. Wholesale Prices.

WOOD. Retail Prices.

[FROM THE WHARVES.] White Oak, selected, via Canal . . . a 7 00

Eastera, dry, per cord . . . . a 6 50

White Birch . . . . . a 5 00

[FROM COUNTRY TRAMS.]

Walnut, per cord ... a 7 00
White Oak, ... a 6 50
Pine, ... a 4 50
Charcoal, per basket ... 31 a ... 33 

GRINDSTONES.

Wholesale Prices. Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough... 16 00 a 18 00

HAY. Retail Prices 

Wholesale Prices.

DOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, which is light, and some farther demand is experienced ending Junuary 6th, 1844.

Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

BAGEFROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Wind.

Wind.

Wind.

Wather,

SW Fair,

SW Fair,

SW Fair,

SW Fair,

SW Fair,

SW SOWY and rainy,

WWSW WSW Cloudy,

SW Cloudy and fair,

WSW SW Fair.

SW ST Fair.

SW ST Fair.

SW ST Fair.

SW SW SW Fair,

SW Cloudy and fair,

WSW SW Fair.

SW Cloudy and fair,

WSW SW Fair.

SPERIOR TOURNAL,

Which is light, and some farther demand is experienced for shipping qualities. No change exists on the last quotati as for Genesse. The transactions of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 487; 500 do the over the second of the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 491 per blid, cash; 400 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the week faxe been, 600 blid Ohio 475 at 481; 600 do the we

ALBARY, Jan 9. Flour remains without change.— Barley is freely arriving and the demand is goot— sales of two rowed at 45 a 51c; six rowed 47 a 53c. Oats coming in largely, and sales at 271 a 28c, which is an improvement. Rye comes in moderately and sales made at an advance, 61 a 62c.

New York, Jan. 9.—8 o'clock, P. M. Flour is dull; the sales are small. Cora is dull; Southern is 35 a 37c. Oats dear; Southern have sold at 344 and Canni at 374c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4th. Flour has gone up to \$4 at the Canal, clear of inspection. Wheat.—Since the price was put up to 75c the condition of the roads has been such all the time as almost entirely to shut off re-

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BEEF, PORK, LAR	D,	&c.			
[Wholesale Prices in Quin	cy	Mai	rket	1	
New Mess Beef, per bbl cash	7	50		8	00
" Navy Moss, per bbl ".	6	50	18	7	CO
" No. 1""".	6	00	11	6	50
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bid.	15	00	14	15	50
" Clear, bbl				13	50
at Lard					74
Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl., .			a	14	00
" Clear Pork, bbl				13	50
" Mess " "					00
" Prime " "			R		00
" Lard, in barrels					
" in half do		61			
" in kegs					-
" Hams, per lb		61			74
Boston do do		74		**	71
Tongues, per bbl	18	00	7	20	
Tallow, tried, per lb					74
Sheep, 500 weight					
Lambs, do do					
Poultry, 500 do			-		9
					9
BUTTER, CHEESE AN	ND	EG	GS		

Notice.

PV Licence of Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternous, the Homestead Farm late of Elisha Carter, deceased, situated in Leoninsties, on Legate Hill, so called, containing seventy-two acres of the best of land, with entire new buildings, a sufficient quanty of wood and timber, and several thousands of Muticaulis Trees thereon. The buildings, fences, and land are all in the best repair.

JAIRUS LITCHFIELD, Admr.
Leoninster, Jan. 12, 1844.

4w\* j13

To Country Storekeepers,

TAVERN KEEPERS, and thers, who may wish to exchange a business in the country for one in the city. The proprietor of a fashionable RESTORA-TOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being de-TOR and OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, being desirous to move into the country, would make an exchange in business, with a country storekeeper in some pleusant town, (one at a distance from a railroad would be preferred,) or with some tavern-keeper who is doing a safe business. The advertiser is doing a good cash business, and is located in a good situation on the best business street in the city.

A line, postage paid, addressed to A. W. S., Boston, stating particulars, will receive immediate attention.

The American Almanae,

A IRC A HUTICAH A AIMAHAC,

A ND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWble of our Annuals has now been published for fifteen
years, and has been gaining favor every year, and, by
some new improvement, increasing in value. The
present volume has several new features. It contains,
in addition to its old stores, a list of all the Members
of Congress from 1789 to 1843, with their terms of
service, and an abstract of all the Public Laws passed
by the last Congress. Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School at.
j13

Farm to Let. To Let—A Farm situated in West Cambridge, six miles from Boston, containing about twenty-five acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with Fruit Trees, &c., and twenty-three acres of pastura; Porsession may be had immediately. For particular in WM. COTTING, on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For apply to WM. COTTING, on the premises Jan. 13, 1844.

Corn Plough Cultivator.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that the subscriber has obtained the patent right for the State of Massachusetts, transferred to him by John Hauley of Pennsylvania, for making, constructing, using and rending to others his right uforesaid for the Corn Plough Cultivator, the models of which may be seen, with certificates from the Western States approving of the same, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse in Quincy Hall.

SIGHARD CROWNINSHIELD.

Butter and Cheese. UST received 20,000 lbs. of superior quality, for sale low, by S. O. DANIELS. South Framingham, Dec. 9, 1843.

Salt Hay for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale on the "Chelsen Beach Farm," haif a mile from the old Meeting-house, 30 tons of good Salt Hay, cut and got from the Marsh in the month of August. Also ten tons of first rate Rowen. Terms low for cash.

N. B. Said Hay was all put in the barn in September.

Chelsea, Dec. 30, 1843.

S. WELLINGTON.

d30 Valuable Books.

REDDING & CO., 8 STATE STREET, Are now furnishing, at 25 cents a No ,

Harper's Illuminated AND NEW PICTORIAL

BIBLE.

Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings, exclusive of an Initial Letter to each Chapter, by J. A. ADAMS, more than Fourteen Hundred of which are from Original Designs, by J. G. CHAPMAN. It will be completed in about 50 Numbers, at 25 cents each, and printed from the standard copy of the American Bible Society, and contain Marginal References, the Apocrypha, a Concordance, Chronological Tables, List of Proper Names, General Index, Table of Weights, Measures, &c. The Large Frontispieces, Titles to the Old and New Testamnuts, Family Record, Presentation Plate, Historical Illustrations, and Initial Letters to the Chapters. Ornamental Borders, &c., will be from Original Designs, made expressly for this edition by J. G. CHAPMAN, Eq., of New York. In addition to which, there will be numerous large Engravings from designs by distinguished modern nettists in France and England; to which a full Index will be given in the last number. The great superiority of early proof impressions from the Engravings, will ensure to those who take the work in NUMBERS, the possession of it in the hiphest state of perfection.

\*\*EDDING & CO., d39 eoptf 8 State street, Boston.\*\*

\*\*Brauting ham Capring of and Haymone Engravings in price from \$1 to \$5 the Apocrophysics of the American BROAD CLOTHIS, of every shade, color, and quality, varving in price from \$1 to \$5 the yd. Abo, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Waved Beavers, Prince da Joinville and Prince Albert Coatings—do. Cansinteres and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of and Doe Skins—Satinets and Vestings, in every variety of the procession of the processi EMBELLISHED WITH

#### Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carrialegs on hand and for sale, ready for the early
Spring trade, at his old stand, 11 miles East of the
Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in
all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and
Opea Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness,
Collar and Trunk line.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of
Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot
Oil.

Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by first rate scorkmen, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carvalla, Wagous and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for eash or in borter for almost any thing else. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, Dec. 23, 1843.

#### Farm for Sale.

lars and eighty-one cents; and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of twenty-three hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two cents for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.

ARTEMAS B. CONANT.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1844.

Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the abovenumed Artemas B. Conant, Administrator, Ordered, that the said Administrator, Ordered, that the said Administrator notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Concord, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of February next, by publication of the foregoing petition with his order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least before said second Tuesday of February when and where they may be heard conceraing the same; and make tetura, under onth, of his doings herein, unto said Court.

Notice.

Farmi for Sale,
Situated in Framingham, one mile west of the Depot and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and it promises to first rate will and one und a half from the village, consisting of from and one and it promises to first rate will and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village, consisting of from and one and a half from the village,

of the best quality, at Hovey & CO'S
of the best quality, at HOVEY & CO'S
geed Store, 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Look at This:

The subscriber being about to change his business, is determined to sell his Farm on terms that will suit the purchase. It is situated in Billerica, on the stage road from Boston through Medford and Woburn to Lowell, containing near one hundred and fifty acres of mowing, tillage, pasture, wood land, and orcharding, well watered, with good buildings thereon. Any person wishing a Farm in this vicinity, is requested to examine this before they purchase.

Billerica Dor. 22, 1843. If d23

Billerica, Dec. 23, 1843.

### Grass Seed.

Just received, a large lot of superior HERDS-GRASS and RED-TOP SEED; also, 50 bushels Northern FINE TOP. Northern and Southern CLOVER. For sale at the lowest market prices, wholesale or retail, by HOVEY & CO.,

aug19 tf No 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

# White Clover Seed.

HOVEY & CO. have just received a lot of superior WHITE DUTCH, or HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER SEED, highly recommended for pasture lands. For sale at the lowest price. aug 19—tf Seed Store, No 7 Merchants' Row.

### Agricultural Books.

DANA'S Muck Manual, Buel's Farmer's Companion, Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, latest edition; Chaptal's do, do; Practical Farmer; Lorrain's Husbandry; Kenrick's American Orchardist; American Swine Breeder; Albany Cultivator, &c. For sale at HOVEY & CO'S Seed Store, 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

# Prescott's New Work.

ISTORY of the Conquest of Mexico, with a pre-liminary view of the Ancient Mexican Civiliza-tion, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Corte, by William H. Prescott, author of the History of Fer-dinand and Imbella, in 3 vols.—vol. 1. This day re-ceived and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street.

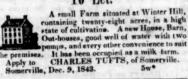
### Furniture, Feathers, &c.

UST received, a handsome assortment of Furni-ture; Live Geove Feathers, a superior article; Crockery, Glass, and China Wure, Paper Hangings, &c. —ALSO ON HAND— A fresh supply of choice Family Groceries. For sale by Framingham, Sept 23, 1843.

### 3000 Exercises in Arithmetic.

JUST published, Three Thousand Exercises in Arithmetic, printed on cards or bound in one vol. Also, a Key to the same, by David Ring, Teacher. A few copies for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Weshington street, price thirty sight. No. 134 Wrshington street, price thirty-eight cents.— natructors can have copies for examination. n25

# To Let.



L INDLEY'S Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, 8vo.; Domestic Economy by Professor Donnovan, 2v 12mo; The Canadian Naturalist, 12mo; Thomson's Organic Chemistry, Vegetables, 8vo; Organic Chemistry, Vegetables, 8vo; Weewell's Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, 2vo, 8vo; Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, 3 vols. 12mo; Elements of Physiology by Dr. Aithin, 12mo; London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, 8vo; Low's Practical Agriculture, 8vo; Pritchard's Infuriosia, 8vo. &c. &c. Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. Importers of English Books, No. 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Garden, 8vo; Donnestic Economy by Professor

That fine situation lately owned and occupied by JOHN

C. GORE, Esq., in Soath st., and the city of Boston, consisting the city of Boston, co

### GREAT SALE OF

### DRY GOODS,

AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

AT REDUCED PRICES! HARDON, HUNT & Co.,

are selling at a large discount from the cost of importation.

The following are a few of the articles which we offer, vix:—French, English, German, and American BROAD CLOTHS, of every shade, color, and quality, varying in price from \$1 to \$5 the yd. Also, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Waved Beavers, Prince de Joinville and Prince Albert Coatungs—do. Cassifieres and Doe Skins—Satinuts and Vestings, in every variety of style and quality.

### Cloak and Dress Goods.

Silk Warp Indiannas, plain and twilled—a splendid article for Cloaks; Silk Warp Alpaceas, for Cloaks;

Alpacea Lustres,
Watered Alpaceas,
Changeable and fig d Lunettas
French Thibet Cloths, of superior quality and most

French Thibet Cloths, of superior quality and most fashionable colors; English and German Merinos. Alapines, &c. &c. Rich Chameleon Silks, striped and fig'd, in rich dark colors, for Clonks and Pelisses; Do. Jet and Blue black Gro de France do. with about every other style of Silks imported.

Striped and Phaid Chassas—Cashmere DeCosse—Crape de Laines—Brocade Chameleons—M. de Laines—Velvet, &c. &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Paris Kid Gloves, best quality, and a great variety of Husiery, embracing almost every style used—CAR—PETS and FEATHERS—CROCKERY, GLASS, and CHINA WARE—PAPER HANGINGS, &c. Every variety of Domestic Goods, constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers, and selling 10 per cent-cleaper than can be bought elsewhere. Also, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and Lace Goods in great variety—Prints, Copper Plates—Col'd and White Cambrics—Flaunels—Slawls—Bleached and Brown Lienes—Tible Linens—Plaid Linens—Cotton Flamels—Silk Velvets, &c. &c. &c. &c.—all of which can be afforded and will be sold cheaper by

HARDON, HUNT & CO... Than by any other Concern in the United States.

#### Worcester, Dec. 9, 1843. If d9 Valuable Farm for Sale.

Situated about I and I of a mile from the centre of Gratfon, one of the most pleasant and flourishing villages in the country, and about equal distance from the New England Village, a large and flourishing manufacturing village, and about 14 miles from the Gratfon Depot. Said Farm contains about 90 acres of choice land, suitably divided into mossing, tillage and pusturage; well feaced with stone wall, and supplied with durable water. It is located on Brigham Hill, so called) one of the best swells of hand for farming in the Commonwealth, baving a deep and fartile soil, with a southeast slope. The fuildings are large, commodious, and thoroughly built. The site is pleasant, having a commanding view of the village and a scenery around, which is the summer season, gives it a truly picturesque appearance. About 16 acres of saul land is covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber, and is well supplied with fruit trees, having about 1000 grafts of choice and selected fruit. Whoever wishes to purchase one of the best Farms in the county of Worcester, equalled by few and surpassed by none, will do well to call soon, and examine the same.

Grafton Not A 143

Grafton, Nov. 4, '48.

ALBERT STONE.

### A Farm for Sale,

Situated in the southwest-erly part of Lancaster, con-taining one hundred and eighteen acres, well divided into moving, pasturing, til-lage, and woodland. Said farm is well watered with The above to be sold at a price to conform with the times. Terms of payment, one third cash, the remainder to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. Was-

#### DER, on the ter, 28th July, 1848. tf

aug5

Farm for Sale. Situated in Brimfield, a little mor than half a mile from the centre of the town, consisting of 125 acres of excellent land, well watered, and suitably orcharding and wood land. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered, and is fenced principally with stone wall. The buildings are all in good repair, consisting of a modern built two-store Dwelling repair, consisting of a modern built two-story Dwelling House, a Barn 40 by 50 feet, a Carriage House. Wood House, and other out buildings. There is an excellent well of water in the house and another at the barn. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Phillip G. HUBBARD.

Brimfield, Oct. 28, 1843.

### For Sale or Exchange,

# Butter, Butter.

UST received and for sale by the subscriber, 100 tubs Dairy Butter of superior quality. Also, 50 isks of New York Cheese. asks of New York Cheese.
C. H. BARBER.
South Framingham, Dec. 23, 1843. 

d d23

WESTBOROUGH, MASS., (At the Shop of Jonas Longley,) MANUFACTURER OF Churns, Block Letter Signs, Looking-GLASS, PORTRAIT & PICTURE FRAMES.

B. B. NOURSE,

# Od-Any article made to suit the taste of customers. Old Looking-Glass Plates re-framed in a neat and cheap style. SETH GOLDSMITH,

BOOK BINDER, 81 CORNHILL, -OVER THE DEPOSITORY OF N. E. S. S. UNION,-

BOSTON.

preriodicals, Music, &c., Neatly Bound. CHARLES R. TRAIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

aug19 FRAMINGHAM, MASS. Henry G. Terry,

#### BOOK BINDER, 40 CORNHILL,

Commissioner in Bankruptcy,

Over A. Tompkins' Book Store, BOSTON. Genesce Flour.

200 BBLS. first quality FLOUR received and selling at less than Boston prices, for Cash only, by Framingham, Nov 11, 1848. JOHN C. NOURSE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WALTHAM.

For a small Farm in the country, two wooden Houses in Lucas Place. One of them is No 6. One has seven, and the other six rooms with good cellars under each.

Also, a Blacksmith's Shop, with one set of tools, on Harrison Avenue, near Charles Tirrell's Box Factory, occupied by Wm. Bradley.

Please enquire of Robinson & Co., corner of Washington and Cherry streets, South End, or at Kend Taft's Tavern in Roxbury, or at the Ploughman Office, Boston. Boston, Nov. 11, 1843.

lope comes with life at its dawning hour Hope sports with the infant creeper; Hope cheers up the youth with her magic power; And when, too, the gray-haired weeper Has closed in the grave his weary round. He plants the tree of Hope on the mound

It is not an empty, vain deceit, In the brains of fools created; It speaks to the soul of a state more meet, Where its longings shall all be sated. And the promise the in-dwelling voice thus makes To the hoping soul, it never breaks.

WINTER. The spirit of Winter arose in the air, ith shivering limbs all naked and bare, Born in the depths of an Icoland cave, He slumbered a season, and then came forth His stee Is were the bitterest winds of the worth: A frozen cloud was his whirling cart Darkness and Fear were his heralds of war; His icicle teeth did rattle and shake, Like a hurling stone on a frozen lake, Or the clattering bones of a ribbeted form, That is driven about by the merciless storm; His long skinny arms he waved in the breeze, And stripp'd of their verdure the plants and the tree Wherever he snorted his withering breath,

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

BY CATHERINE E. BEECHER. The physical and domestic education of ters should occupy the principal attention of mothers, in childhood; and the stimulation of the intelteet should be very much reduced. As a general rule, daughters should not be sent to school before ears old; and when a should be paid to their physical dethey are six years old; and when they do go, far ent. They should never be confi polyment, more than an hour at a time; and this incoment should be followed by sports in the open Such accommodations should be secured, that, t all seasons, and in all weathers, the teacher can portion of her school, every half hour

In addition to this, much less time should be given to school, and much more to domestic emats, especially in the wealthier classes. ittle gir may begin, at five or six years of age, to essist her mother; and, if properly trained, by the time she is ten, she can render essential aid. From this time, until she is fourteen or fifteen, it should cipal object of her education to secure a strong and healthy constitution, and a thorough prac-tical knowledge of all kinds of domestic employ-ments. During this period, though some attention bought to be paid to intellectual culture, it ought to made altogether secondary in importance; and uch a measure of study and intellectual excitement agen a measure of study and interiectual extended as is now demanded in our best female seminarie ought never to be a lowed, until a young lady h passed the most critical period of youth, and has

passed the most critical period of youth, and has a vigorous and healthy constitution fully established.

And it is to that class of mothers, who have the means of securing hired service, and who are the most tempted to allow their daughters to grow up with inactive habits, that their country and the world must look for a reformation, in this respect.—

Whatever ladies in the wealthier classes decide shall be fashingable will be followed by all the shall be fashionable, will be followed by all the shall be fashionable, will be followed by all rest; while, if ladies of this class pecisit in the artocratic habits, now so common, and bring up the daughters to feel as if labor was degrading and becoming, the evils pointed out will never find remedy. It is, therefore, the peculiar duty of this when have weathly, to see a proper cample, this respect, and make it their first aim to secure tong and healthful constitution for their daughter by active domestic employments. All the sweep-ing, during, care of furniture and beds, and clea-stacthing, and the nive conting should be done. ag, durting, care of furniture and beds, and ag, durting, care of furniture and beds, and ag, durting, care of furniture and beds, and ag, durting, care of a family, and not by hired service. It was cost the mother more care, and she may find it needful to hire a person for the express purpose of instructing and superintending ber designers in of instructing and superintending ber designers in the asseured, either by the

domestics in this country may, in its results, prove a substantial blessing. If all housekeepers that have the means, could secure good service, there would be little nope that so important a revolution, in the domestic customs of the wouldby classes, could be effected. And so great is the vis inertia of mankind, that the amount of exercise, needful for health, would never be secured by those who were led to it by no necessity, but merely from ra-tional considerations. But already the pressure of tronal considerations. But already the pressure of domestic troubles, from the want of good domestics, has led many a mother, in the wealthy classes, to determine to train her daughters to aid her in do-mostic service; and thus necessity. mestic service; and thus necessity is driving mothers to do what abstract principles of exp

never could secure.

A second method of promoting the same object is, to raise the science and practice of domestic econo my to its appropriate place, as a regular study in female seminaries. But it is to the mothers of this lectual and moral interests of their pupils, should properly realize the importance of this depa tment of education. But if mothers generally become convinced of the importance of this measure, their judgment and wishes will meet the respectful conleration they deserve, and the thing will be done

THE PARTING KISS.

"I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as distinct to my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and voice that was soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I cried, for I was a wild thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it that a ways went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient! methinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat: 'My child, how can you grieve me se?' I recollect the bad for less than the control of the control you grieve me so? I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek which made r look so lovely, that I thought she must be well. But she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and to be kind to him, for he would have none else to love. I recollect she was sick all day, and my little hobbyhorse and whip lay aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night they told me mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to beseemed very long. At night they told me mother was too sick to kies me, as she always used to before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to her's, whispered, 'Mother—mother—won's you kies me!' Her lips were very cold; and when she put her arms around me, laid my head apon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shuddering creep over me; my father earned me from the room, but he could not speak. After they pat me in bed, I lay a long time thinking—I feared my mother would die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon full asless.

soon fell asleep.

In the morning I hastened to my mother's rolling to the morning I hastened to my mother's rolling face. I removed A white napkin covered her face. I removed it— it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed—her cheoks were cold and hard, and only the lovely ex-pression, that rested upon her lips, remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had re-proved me, rushed apon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would re-main with me.

her how good I would always be, if she would it main with me.

She was buried, but my remembrance of the formeral is indistinct: I only retain the impression which her precepts and examples left upon my mind. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this tern of my disposition, without I facelying I saw her mild tearful eye fixed upon me, just as it used to be in tife. And then, when I succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with

her, she would, in unaffected humility, shrink from having it told.

It is little more than two years since her attention was arrested by the condition of prisoners, particularly of those who were insane. Years of unremtting industry as a teacher, and a legacy from a deceased relative, had given her a competence sufficient for her simple mode of life. She raight have rested, after her long continued toil, and carried with her, into honored retirement, the consciousness of innumerable acts of kindness bestowed and duties faithfully performed. "But I felt," says she, "that I had no right to live for myself alone; that there was much work to be done in the world, and no right to live for myself alone; that there was much work to be done in the world, and there must be something for me to do. While I eagerly asked of myself, What is my appointed the must be something for me to do. While I eagerly asked of myself, What is my appointed the must be something for me to do. While I eagerly asked of myself, What is my appointed the must be something for me to do. While I eagerly asked of myself, What is my appointed the minimum and the constitutions, and much enthusius man and the to enthusius and the mumfacturer Mr. T., is a man of liberal manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral motions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral motions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral motions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral motions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral notions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral notions, and much enthusius manufacturer Mr. T., is a man of libreral notions, and

without paying a ribute of respect to (one who is a liquired whether the amount of good acomplished had, so far, equaled her expectations. She said it had; and that her faith in the power of kindness over the insane and victous, had been more than confirmed. Among the hundreds of cray people, with whom her sacred mission has brought her into companionship, she has not found one individual, however finere and utrbulent in the companionship, she has not found one individual, however finere and utrbulent in the respect of the religious sentiment over those shattered souls seems perfectly miraculous. The worship of a quite, loving heart affects them like a voice from heaven. Tearing and rending, yelling and stunping, singing and groaning, yelling and stunping, singing and groaning of the proposed at a raving from his work of the proposed and the propose

work such miracles as these, in the professed name of Jesus. Vain is the Scripture or the prayer, repeated by rote. They must be the meek utterance of a heart overflowing with love, for to such only do the angels "lend their voice."

Carlini's mirth, to know what could be done to cure the intense depression of his spirit. "Go and hear Carlini," replied the doctor; "he will chase away your gloom in spite of yourself." "Alas!" rejoined the patient, "I am Carlini, Is it not so sometimes with all prophets of the Future, who dwell amid the social malaria of cities! Is not the bravest spirit sometimes compelled to cry out in agony. can this frightful disorder ever be brought into harmony! Yet even find, Mr. C., has several paper mills in Worcester county, the two manufacturers compare notes and from the dismal depths of such states, I will county, the two manufacturers compare notes and atter the prophecy of faith and hope; for a Dithe the prophecy of faith and hope; for a Divine voice speaks through the clouds, assuring me that my despairing feelings are wrong, and my cheerful utterance is right.

Yet thankful am I for every visible proof that faith in the power of Love is slowly gaining ascendency over habitual reliance on the law of Force. Muss Dix's experience is full of this blessed encouragement. Those who know her, as I have done, are aware that her life has been one continued exertion and self-sacrifice for the good of others. To those who do not know her, she would, in unaffected humility, shrink from having it told.

attorney at Birmingham, the adviser of the Duke. This little incident will not, I trust, be lest to clients in America. We catch a glimpe of the ducal residence, and revert we cannot stop to examine the fine paintings. We pass at a speed of nine miles per health; witnessing scenes of degradation and fifth, exceedingly revolting to the fitstidious delicacy of her character, and continually brought into contact with mental and physical suffering, agonizing to her compassionate heast.

Through her henevolent influence on selections, extensive and heneficent changes have altered to the form of the form

speeches made hat evening at Uniora.

Parting with our honest and obliging host and intelligent travelling companion, we determine inspect the northern rail-ways, and at the Birmham and Derby station take soats for Derby, f

meek atterance of a heart overflowing with love, for to such only do the angels "lend their voice."

I. M. CHILD.

I'The Present' for December.

BEAUTY OF FORM—A HINT FOR THE LADIES. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Genoa says:

"Sometimes you may travel all day, and see nothing but the ugliest faces; and you wonder how nature should have gone so away in every instance; and then, again, in another province, you see at every step the beautiful eye and lash, and flexible brow, and laughing face of your true Italian beauty. In form, the Italians excel us, Larger, fuller, they naturally acquire a finer gait and bearing. It is astonishing that our ladies should persist in that a small waist is—and, pernecessitatem, must be—beautiful. Why, an Italian lady would cry for vexation if she possessed such a waist as some of our ladies ac-

me, strengthening my good traclutions, and weakeving my proposity to will—I felt that lead
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excited and embittered by their real or supposed wrongs to inflame against ber all who come within the sphere of their influence.

I happen to have with me a Boston almanae, which contains this year engravings of our sixty churches; and when I tellhim, that they are all sustained without a tithe or any aid from the state, he begs me to leave it with him, as an irresistable proof that religion can flourish without coercion from government. In this respect, how much happier are we at home. Here we sit under the pastor, where we have the privilege to choose and regard thin as an object of interest and affection; but, in England, the parish have no voice in the selection, and are compelled to maintain the incumbent whom some great proprietor or some distant prelate finds it most convenient to name. The church, in fact, is regarded rather as an appendage to the aristocracy, as a convenient place, like the army and navy.

Yours ever, M. Derby, September 14, 1843. MASSACHUSETTS.

DEDICATION. The beautiful church recently erected by the Mount Vernon Congregational Society, in Somerset street, was dedicated last evening with appropriate religious ceremonies. The building is of brick, with a beautiful granite front; the interior is finished in a neat and handsome manner, and is in every way adapted to the comfort and convenience of the congregation. Beneath the church, in the basement, is a large room used as a chapel for evening lectures; also two smaller rooms, connected with folding doors, designed for committee rooms. This society was formed about eighteen months since, and was formed about eighteen months since, and owing to the salents, and eloquence, and piety of its pastor, Rev. Mr. Kirk, has become exceedingly prosperous and flourishing. The sermon was an able and impressive discourse, by Rev. Mr. Kirk, from Gals. vi, 14. "But God forbid that I should glory, save to the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." [Journal.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUN-CIL UPON NOMINATIONS OF DECEMBER. Ellis Gray Loring, master in chancery for Suffolk; George Grinnell, master in chancery for Frank-lin county; Parker L. Hall, master in chancery for Berkshire county; Walter A Bryan and Charles W. Hartshorn, masters in chancery for Worcester county; Benjamin Richards of Ran-dolph, Larkin Thorndike of Salein, and Benja min Oliver of Lynn, justices of the peace.
William Gardner of New Orleans, was ap-

pointed commissioner under the resolve of March

REASONS FOR NOT PAYING FOR A NEWSPA-REASONS FOR NOT PAYING FOR A NEWSPA-PER. The Richmond "Christian Advocate" publishes the following extract from a letter: "Please say to the Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate that it would doubtless be well to crass the name of C. C. from his books, and give up as gone that \$7 60. He says, in

IT The Rev. NICHOLAS MEDBERRY, late Pas tor of the Baptist Church in Watertown, has re-ceived and accepted the invitation of the Baptist Church and Society in this town, to become their Pastor, and has entered on his labors here. Newburyport Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Dr. Pitts, of New York was killed on Friday evening by the accidental dis-charge of his got, as he was returning from a hunting excarsion. He was in his carriage, when crossing the railread, the joit of the wheels caused the dis-charge of his piece, the load of which, entering his body, and caused almost immediate death.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. Mrs. Owen,

COASTING. Ten boys were on Friday brought up by the City Marshal for coasting in Hamilton, A Oliver, and Snowhill streets, and fined one dol-

regarded rather as an appendage to the aristocracy, as a convenient place, like the army and navy, where power and patronage may dispose of the younger branches of great houses without much regard to their tastes or qualifications to improve their people. What is the result? does not the clergyman too often regard his station merely as an office which is to yield him so many pounds a year; and must out his people too often regard him as a costly burden, which they cannot discard? Thank heaven, the Episcopal church in which I worship at home has no connection with the state. advantages over the rolls of the ancients.'

It appears that the Aztecs had done much to-

ward a correct arrangement of the Calendar. "In the measurement of time, the Aztece adjusted their civil year by the solar. They divided it into eighteen months of twenty days each. Both months and days were expressed by peculiar hieroglyphics,—those of the former often intimating the season of the year, like the French months, at the period of the revolution. Five complementary days, as in Egypt, were added, to make up the full number of three hundred and sixty-five. They belonged to no month, and were regarded as peculiarly unlucky. A month was divided into four weeks, of five days each, on the last of which, was the public for many than the same of the same areas and the same of the same areas and the same of the same areas and the same of the same of

Jesus Christ. Journal.

1813. I send you's supplies first of this port lor unit should be supplied from the months, ending this month. By this you will see that the Yankees have the whole foreign trade of this coast. A great deal of property in Maximore series belong to Americans and others. There are four large vessels here be different and the supplies of the Asiatics. They waited till the expiration of fifty-two vague years, when they intercoach days or rather. eign trade of this coast.

There are four large vessels here belong to Boston, whose return cargoes in Boston, with value of vessels, are worth \$500,000.

The whole value of American property now in California amounts to a large sum. A Boston cargo worth there \$20,000 returns home worth \$70,000, although to the owner the difference is not all a profit, as the expense and interest of a three years younge are greater than the first a three years voyage are greater than the first quest, was found to correspond with the Eurocost of a cargo; yet the profit to the industry of pean, (making allowance for the subsequent the United States is 300 per cent. As these Georgian reform,) they would seem to have goods are of home monufacture the trade is a adopted the shorter period of twelve days and a good one to our country. good one to our country.

California, for 20 months has had no rain. As her chief exports are hides and tallow, the Rancheros have not been able to ship any this summer, as they could not kill their cattle, they be The trading vessels have there-id business this year, and can take time than is presented by any European calening so poor. The trading vessels have there-fore done a bad business this year, and can take home but a few hides before 1845. [New York] dar; since more than five centuries must elapse before the loss of an entire day. Such was the astonishing precision displayed by the Aziecs, or, perhaps, by their more polished Toltec predecessors, in these computations, so difficult as to have baffled, till a comparatively recent period, the most enlightened nations of Christendom! the most enlightened nation [Prescott's Hist. of Mexico.

PERSONAL MANNERS OF WASHINGTON. What a personal presence was that of the father of his country! All accounts agree in this. We heard an old gentleman say, not long ago, that when a clerk in Philadelphia, he used to walk 24, 1843, concerning the imprisonment of citi-zens of this commonwealth in other States, in Sitting the other day on a log, scarcely a stone's throw from where Andre was captured, and not far from the little Sleepy Hollow Church, publishes the following extract from a letter:

"Please say to the Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate that it would doubtless be well to crass the name of C. C. from his books, and give up as gone that \$7 60. He says, in the first place he never ordered the paper, and if he did, he never got it, and if he did, twas as an agent; and besides he thinks he paid for it long ago, and if he didn't he's got nothing to if he did, he never got it, and if he did, 'twas as if he did, he never got it, and if he did, 'twas as an agent; and besides he thinks he paid for it long ago, and if he didn't he's got nothing to pay, and if he had he could plead the act of limitation."

See tens. The examination

The examination was brought to our house, but he died in two was brought to our house, but he die of the Gordons was commenced on Tuesday.—
The Providence Chronicle says:—
"The defence of the Gordons, it is said, will
be stronger than many people imagined. We "The defence of the Gordons, it is said, will be stronger than many people imagined. We are told that Nicholas expects most clearly to prove an alibi. What will be the defence of the others we cannot say, but we have heard it whispered that they will boldly assert that the attack was first made upon them by Mr. Sprague when they were out shooting at a mark, and that they whot him and pounded him to death in self-defence."

WINTER CHARITY. There is nothing I beautiful than to give in charity. To assist the "widow and the fatherless" is a duty enjoined widow and the fatherless" is a duty enjoined upon all; but to give to the poor and needy, is exercising the highest faculty of the soul, and its reward is in the bosom of the giver. Winter, with all its rugged frosts, is fast upon us! We are now witnessing the relentless chills of Winter! And while we sit around our social fire-sides, enjoying every comfort which heaven kindly bestows, secure from the stormy elements without, let us not forget the truly poor!

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn by the Huron (Ohio) Reflector, that a Mr. Patrick and a Mr. Tacker were killed in Townsend, Huron Co., Ohio, on the 23d ult., by the falling of a tree. Patrick struggled for some time, but Tucker died without moving a nussele. Patrick was about 35 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

A traveller writing from Italy says that the an Forum is a cow-market, and the palace of the Cesars a rope-walk.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

IN SENATE, on Saturday, January 6th, Messrs. Safford, Kittridge, Clark and Newhall of Essex; Wilson, Hayward, Livermore, Southwick and Choute, of Middlesex; DeWitt and Strong of Worcester; Copeland and Richards of Norfolk; and Abbott of Hampden, member's elect, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Dillingham of Barnstable, Monday next, at 1 1-2 o'clock, was assigned as the hour for the choice of Chaplain of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gardner of Bristol, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

IN THE HOUSE. A report from the committee appointed to count the votes for Gevernor and Lient.

ninted to count the votes for Governor and Lient. ernor, was read by the Clerk, as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR. Whole number of votes 60,645 57,899 54,242 ecessary to a choice GEORGE N. BRIGGS had MARCUS MORTON SAMUEL F. SEWALL FRANCIS JACKSON John Pierpont Frederic Robinson W. L. Garrison

and that the rest of the votes were thrown for a number of persons whom it is not worth the time and trouble to enumerate. No person having been elected, the committee report the four first named persons as the constitutional candidates for election

The whole number of votes for Lieutenant Governor was

Necessary to a choice

JOHN REED had

JOHN REED had

The resolution of Mr. McDowell of Ohio, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying the present Tariff as to provide a Revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other, came up, and under the operation of the previous question was rejected by the large vote of Nays 102 to Yeas 84. The whole number of votes for Lieu-

A joint rale was also proposed, for the prevention of the appearance of counsel before the Committees. On the rule that the President of the Senate heart are five years ide in the Convention of both Houses.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Cushing of Boston, to substitute the word meeting, in place of the word Convention.

Mr. Saltonstali of Salem, didn't see the difference. Thirty years experience had not taught him the distinction. Meeting, to his mind, was convention, and vice versa.

dopted by a vote of 98 to 66.

Monday, Jan. 8.

At 12 o'clock, pursuant to assignment the House proceeded to ballot for two candidates for Governor, and two candidates for Lieut. Governor to be sent to the Senate. It was voted to ballot for each candidate separately.

A Committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count, the votes for the first candidate for Governor, who reported that the Whole number of votes was

Necessary for a choice, eorge N. Briggs, Marcus Morton, Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel E. Sewall,
So George N. Briggs was declared the first candidate of the House, to be sent to the Senate.
For the second candidate the whole number of votes, was

No other business of importance was trans-

Necessary for a choice, Marcus Morton, Samuel E. Sewell, William E. Parmenter,
and MARCUS MORTON was declared the second
candidate of the House to be sent to the Senate.

Necessary for a choice John Reed has Henry II. Childs and John Reed was declared the first candidate of the House to be returned to the Senate for the office of Lieut. Governor. For the second candidate the vote was as fol-Whole number of votes 235

Necessary to a choice Henry H. Childs William Jackson Scattering,
In senate. The rules being suspended, the Senate proceeded to the election of The following is the result, Whole number of votes Necessary for a choice George N. Briggs had

Marcus Morton

Making a total of

Being an increase of 1253 children within the
last year. The state of the Schools has been, suing year. The Sena

Necessary for a choice John Reed has Honry H. Childs
and John Reed was declared elected Lieut. Gov-

The usual order was passed to notify Hon. The usual order was passed to notify Hon. truly said, that if any thing with the continuous said, that if any thing with the continuous said, that if any thing with the continuous said.

Tuespay, Jan. 9.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the two Hou-ses met in Convention. The Lieut. Governor and Council, and the Governor elect appeared, usual proclamation made by the Secretary

Twelve o'clock having arrived, com were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Receiver General of the Commonwealth, and State was

John G. Palfrey had John A. Bolles Henry B. Stanton The whole number of votes for Tr leceiver General was Necessary to a choice Thomas Russell had John Mills 138 The whole number of votes Nocessary to a choice 177

Whig Ticket. George Morey, Boston, had Thaddeus Spaulding, S. Read Robert S. Daniels, Danvers, Alfred D. Foster, Worcester, William G. Bates, Westfield

Edward A. Newton, Pittsfield, Thomas French, Canton, James Arnold, New Bedford, Charles Marston, Barnstable,

213 213 Democratic Ticket. Democratic Ticket.
Abijah M. Ide, Attleborough,
Henry Crocker, Barnstable,
Charles Thompson, Charlestown,
Jedediah Marcy, Southbridge,
Joshua Colby, Amesbury,
Benj. B. French, Braintree,
Charles Howard, Springfield,
Samuel Gates, Richmond,
Benj. F. Hallett, Boston,
Scattering 123 122 123 123 123 122 122 123

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### CONGRESSIONAL.

Scattering The convention was then dissolved.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1844.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr Tibbetts of Ky., moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting (by Yeas 83, Nays 84) Mt. Black's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to revise the present Tariff and impose duties for Revenue

only.

After a call of the House, (184 members present,) on motion of Mr. Saunders of N. C. this was laid on the table to give place to the pending resolution of similar import.

and about fifty others from 1 to 10 each to make up the number. There being no choice by the people, the four highest on the list, are the constitutional candidates for election by the Legislature.

The report was accepted, and there being no choice by the people, on motion of Mr. Kellogg of Pittsfield, it was voted that 12 o'clock, on Monday be the hour assigned for the election of two candidates for Governor and Lieut Governor, to be sent.

Resolutions were further offered, as follows: by Mr. Dawson of La., to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the

up to the Senate.

Committee of the Whole on the Union, on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, on Saturday A joint rule was also preposed, for the prevention next at 3 P. M.; rejected: Yess 118, Nays 66

A resolution for the execution of the special order for the election of Post Master to the house to-day—after several points of order and The question was taken and the original language. the Chair, that this if passed (by a majority)

> Cpon the third vote, Mr. Johnson, (former proprietor of "The Index,") was elected by 106 votes, to Mr. McCormic 70, and Mr. McNair 11.
>
> The resolution of Mr. Allen, calling on the President for any instructions given to our Minster to London relative to the title and settlement of Oregon, came up, and after some remarks by Messrs. Morehead and Allen—the ormer arguing against the propriety of calling

> > After an Executive Session, in which several minor nominations of Registers of Land and Re-ceivers of Public Moneys, were confirmed; the Senate rejourned to Monday.

BOSTON SCHOOLS. The Mayor, in his inau-"The advantages of a free public educati 181 have now become fully established, and seem to have been appreciated from the earliest aertlement of the country. As early as 1641, the institute of the ment of the seem to the country. This vote is worthy of notice as illustrated the forthement of the seem to see the seem of the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have now become fully earlier and the seem to have been appreciated from the earliest aertlement of the seem to have been appreciated from the earliest aertlement of the seem to have been appreciated from the earlier aertlement of the seem of trative of the feelings and sentiments of the in-habitants at that early period of our history. It was ordered to be a "free school;" it was to

be maintained at the public expense, and it was to be "for the town"—that is, for ALL the inhabitants—and it is hoped that these enlightened sit is the state of Schools, which together with the Latin and Eng-lish High School, contain 7533 pupils. There are 112 Primary Schools,

containing 7225 pupils year.
Senate immediately proceeded to the balso that several of the Ward rooms have been The Senate immediately proceeded to the oal loting for a Lieut-Governor, the result of which necessarily diverted from their legitimate uses, was as follows: converted into School rooms. A state of things 30 requiring especial attention. At no time has the importance of our School

ernor of the Commonwealth for the ensuing of riot and confusion, it is mainly attributable to Geo. N. Briggs and Hon. John Reed of their election; and that duty was committed to blessings of society, and free government, and promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, it must be the general diffusion of knowledge and of moral education."

In Senate. A message was sent to the House proposing a convention of the two branches at a quarter before twelve o'clock, for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, and to proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and Receiver General, and the Executive Council.

A delicate operation was performed by Professor Baxley, at Newark, N. J., a few days ago. The subject operated upon was a lady, whose mouth, owing to some disease of an inflammatory character, had grown together, leaving mercley, on the right side, an opening of about half an inch. rendering her, without great if convenience. ry character, had grown together, leaving merely, on the right side, an opening of about half an inch, rendering her, without great inconvenience, incapable of received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting the annual report of the expenditures of this office.

Mr. Cushman of Bernardston submitted an order that the use of the Representatives' Hall be granted to the members of th: Legislature for a farmers' meeting, on Thursday next.

Granted.

Fire in Newbury. The house of Leving merely carries and an opening of about half an inch, rendering her, without great inconvenience, incapable of receiving sustenance sufficient to nourish life. Prof. B. proceeded to remove a portion of the adhering flesh, and afterwards bringing together the isner and outer portion of the newly formed lips, which, with the addition of a few stitches, completed the operation.

Mr. Sherman of Carver submitted an order that the Committee on the retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the pay of the members of the House. The

The climate was so mild at St. Augustine on the 29th December, that watermelons were growing well on their vines. The average range of the thermometer was from 66 to 70 deg.

FIRE IN GROTON. The dwelling-ho Groton, occupied by Dr. Bachelor as a Thom-sonian infirmary, was burnt on Thursday even-ing—the fire originating, it is said, by a stove.

NEW WAY TO USE COLD WATER. Thomas Cooper, the veteran tragedian, says this was his mode of curing children of crying—"When my children were young, and began to cry, I always dashed a glass of water in their face, and that so astonished them that they would leave off; and if they began again, I'd dash another, and keep on increasing the dose till they were entirely cured."

journeying lately he was put into a stage sleigh with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single one. Turning a corner shortly after, however, the sleigh was apset, "and then," said he, "I found them all out!"

POYERTY. At a late celebration, a poor man offered the following teast: Here is a health to Pov-erty; it sticks by you when all other friends forsake